

CHAPTER III

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION



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Implementation

This chapter of the Forest Plan provides the long-range management direction for the Forest. The direction responds to public issues, management concerns, and management opportunities. The direction is within the capability, availability, and suitability objectives for the land and resources.

As soon as practicable after the Forest Plan is approved, the Forest Service will ensure that, subject to valid existing rights, all outstanding and future permits and other occupancy and use documents which affect National Forest System lands are consistent with the Forest Plan. The management direction contained in the Forest Plan is used in analyzing proposals by prospective Forest users. All permits, contracts, and other instruments for occupancy and use of National Forest System lands covered by this Forest Plan must be consistent with the Management Requirements in both the Forest-wide Direction and Management Unit Requirements sections. This is required by 16 USE 1604(i) and 36 CFR 219.10(e).

Subsequent administrative activities affecting National Forest System lands, including budget proposals, shall be based on the Forest Plan. The Forest Supervisor may change proposed implementation schedules to reflect differences between proposed annual budgets and actual funds received. Schedule changes resulting from the budget appropriation process will be considered an amendment to the Forest Plan. The final annual budget allocation for the Forest will serve as amendment documentation. Changes resulting from the budget appropriation process shall not be considered a significant amendment, and will not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement. Budget changes, which over time significantly alter the long-term relationships between levels of multiple-use goods and services projected in the Forest Plan, will be evaluated in conjunction with the RPA Program update every five years, and may result in a Forest Plan amendment or revision.

Implementation of this management direction is the key to translating the goals, objectives, and management requirements stated in the Forest Plan into on-the-ground results. The Forest Plan is implemented through the program development, budgeting, and annual work planning processes. These processes supplement the Forest Plan by making annual adjustments and changes needed to reflect current priorities within the overall Forest Plan Management Requirements.

The Forest Plan guides development of multi-year implementation programs for each Ranger District. The Forest Plan Management Requirements are translated into these multi-year program budget proposals which specifically identify the activities and expenditures necessary to achieve the direction provided by the Forest Plan. These implementation programs form the basis for the Forest's annual program budget.

Upon final budget appropriation approval for the Forest, the annual work program is finalized and implemented on-the-ground. The annual work plan provides the detail to the program budget proposals necessary to guide land managers and their staffs in responding to Forest Plan direction. The activity files in the data base and the Program Accounting and Management Attainment Reporting System provide information for monitoring the accomplishment of the annual Forest program.

Forest Management Goals

The following goals are concise statements describing a desired condition to be achieved some time in the future. They are expressed in broad general terms and are timeless in that they have no specific date by which they are to be completed. These goal statements are the principal basis for the objectives listed later in this chapter.

Vegetation

Certain vegetative types are to be managed such that varying successional stages will be present to provide for a high level of vegetative diversity and productivity.

Aspen is to be managed, with commercial or noncommercial treatments, with the goal of maintaining 13 percent of the Forest in aspen type or increasing the aspen type toward the 19 percent it represented in 1915.

Recreation

Recognize the significance of recreation in proximity to population centers and national attractions.

Offer a broad range of dispersed and developed recreation opportunities by providing appropriate recreation experience and setting levels.

Provide the opportunity for developed recreation sites to be operated by public concessionaires.

Provide more cost-effective service.

Provide appropriate developed recreation capacity where demand exists and private sector cannot meet the demand.

Generally place priority on restoration of existing facilities presently below standards.

Maintain, enhance, and/or rehabilitate visual resources to the planned VQO.

Design interpretive service programs where it will help resolve management problems, reduce management costs and obtain visitor feedback, increase public understanding of Forest Service management, enhance visitor use, and provide safe use of the Forest.

Cultural, Historical, and Paleontological Resources

Locate and determine the significance of paleontological, historical, and archeological sites and, as appropriate, nominate sites to the National Register.

Manage selected historical and archeological sites for public use, while still protecting the values of the site.

Make select paleontological, historical and archeological sites available for study by agencies involved in research and education.

Protect from theft and/or vandalism cultural, historical, and paleontological resources.

Wilderness

Manage to protect the wilderness character.

Rehabilitate areas showing evidence of unacceptable physical and biological impacts of past use.

Increase visitor awareness and appreciation of wilderness values.

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain or improve habitat carrying capacity for elk or deer.

Maintain or improve wildlife habitat diversity.

Maintain or improve fisheries habitat.

Protect, maintain, and/or improve habitat for threatened or endangered and sensitive plants and animals.

Provide habitat for viable populations of the existing vertebrate and invertebrate species found on the Forest.

Cooperate with the State in keeping wildlife populations within the habitat capacity.

Range

Bring livestock obligation in line with rangeland carrying capacity.

Maintain upward or stable trends in vegetation and soil condition.

Invest in range improvements where they will provide the greatest benefit.

Control noxious weeds and poisonous plants in cooperation with Forest users and State and local agencies.

Timber

Provide commercial timber sales of sufficient quantity and quality to maintain local timber industry and accomplish desired vegetation treatment goals.

Meet as much of the demand for wood fiber and Forest products as possible, consistent with multiple-use objectives.

Provide a stable supply of fuelwood opportunities.

Ensure that programmed reforestation is kept current.

Maintain a healthy Forest by applying appropriate silvicultural treatments.

Manage aspen stand for forage as well as wood fiber.

Provide wood products usage in the management of pinyon-juniper and oak stands.

Use timber management to meet other management or resource needs.

Soil and Water

Maintain satisfactory watershed conditions.

Provide favorable conditions of water flow (quality, quantity, and timing).

Protect National Forest System lands or resources from unacceptable damage caused by the development of water uses.

Improve deteriorated watershed conditions where feasible.

Provide sufficient water for multiple-use management by securing favorable flows of water, which is interpreted to include those flows necessary to maintain stable and efficient stream channels as required by the Organic Act of 1897, and provide for fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and livestock use as required by the Multiple Use Act of 1960.

Protect soil and water productivity so that neither will be significantly or permanently impaired.

Protect and enhance riparian areas including dependent resources.

Minerals and Geology

Provide for the interpretation of surface and subsurface geologic conditions and processes such as landsliding.

Manage geologic resources, common variety minerals, ground water, and underground spaces (superficial deposits, bedrocks, structures, and processes) to meet resource needs and minimize adverse effects.

Provide appropriate opportunities for and manage activities related to locating, leasing, exploration, development, and production of mineral and energy resources.

Ensure that adequate reclamation of disturbed areas is accomplished.

Lands

Exchange lands and consolidate ownership when in the public interest.

Acquire necessary rights-of-way to facilitate public access to National Forest System lands and to meet resource management objectives.

Acquire scenic or partial easements whenever Federal ownership is not required to meet management objectives.

Locate, identify, and mark National Forest property lines and protect land survey monuments.

Consider special-use applications and permits on the basis of relative benefit to the public and individual need.

Protection

Promote an integrated pest management program to prevent and control insect and disease infestation.

Minimize hazards from flood, wind, wildfire, and erosion.

Reduce the accumulated fuels to a tolerable risk level.

Suppress wildfire based on values, risk, and management unit prescriptions.

Manage Forest activities so that air quality is compatible with Federal and State standards.

Human and Community Development

Provide the opportunity for human resource programs that assist the disadvantaged with resource use and employment opportunities.

Charge "use fees" for products and services to provide the highest return consistent with maintaining and encouraging existing local operations and attaining goals of the management units.

Provide opportunities for public participation in the evaluation of proposed Forest activities.

Provide work opportunities and training experiences to accomplish resource objectives and to assist communities.

Within the Forest's capability, provide the opportunity for sustained economic growth of industries and communities dependent upon Forest outputs.

Facilities

Manage the transportation system to safely and economically transport people, products, and services to accomplish planned management unit programs and goals.

Manage the transportation system for increased cost-effectiveness and efficiency.

Provide for energy efficiency in structure and equipment management.

Maintain facilities at a level that protects investments in the facility and adjacent resources.

Manage to provide public (user) health and safety.

Reduce total road miles while emphasizing improvement on remaining miles.

Locate facilities so as to minimize travel while efficiently accomplishing long-range management unit programs and goals.

Research, Protection, and Interpretation Units

Manage special interest areas to protect the unique archeological, ecological, geological, paleontological, historical, and other special characteristics for long-term public benefit.

Preserve in as near as natural condition as possible areas or features of unique natural phenomenon.

Resource Supply, Demand, and Proposed Production Summary

The outputs listed in Table III-1 are concise, time-specific, measurable results that respond to the goals listed in Chapter III. These objectives are the basis for the Management Requirements listed in the Forest-wide Direction and Management Unit Requirements in this chapter. Projected outputs and returns to the U.S. Treasury are contingent on the accuracy of assumptions used in developing the predictions including the projected funding needed.

TABLE III-1

<u>Outputs</u>	OUTPUTS AND BENEFITS		
	Period 1 (1986-1995)	Period 2 (1996-2005)	Period 3 (2006-2035)
Capacity MAUM's	153.8	160.0	163.5
Deer MWFUD's	37.9	54.5	61.1
Elk MWFUD's	3.2	6.5	7.6
Fish MWFUD's	79.9	90.5	107.8
Timber MMBF	5.2	8.3	11.7
Fuelwood M-Cord	11.2	16.4	21.3
Primitive MRVD's	6.3	10.0	17.2
SPNM MRVD's	25.9	34.2	50.2
SPM MRVD's	167.8	227.6	329.4
RNA MRVD's	757.6	1,006.2	1,456.0
Rural MRVD's	338.8	436.3	632.2
Uranium M-T/Ore	58.4	95.7	53.8
Gold M-T/Ore	1.2	4.8	2.7
Coal MM Tons	11.3	17.8	25.0
Water M-Ac/Ft	731.0	731.0	733.1
Sediment M-Tons	490.0	30.0	5.0
<u>Benefits M\$</u>			
Recreation	3,920.0	5,194.0	7,542.0
Wildlife	5,055.0	6,808.0	7,828.0
Range	2,115.0	2,200.0	2,248.0
Timber	428.0	509.0	570.0
Minerals	41,530.0	65,880.0	91,496.0
Water	41,328.0	42,607.0	42,793.0
Total Benefits	94,376.0	123,198.0	152,477.0
<u>Returns to Treasury M\$</u>	28,524.0	44,610.0	62,744.0

Table III-2 displays the projected costs. The projected total plan cost level associated with each time period is the amount necessary to implement the Forest Plan direction and achieve multiple-use objectives. The annual budget, as authorized by Congress, may be different from that necessary to carry out the intent of the Forest Plan. For that reason, short-range objectives must be flexible to accommodate the variation. The long-range objectives must be used to guide the development of the annual budget request to ensure completion of the Forest Plan direction.

TABLE III-2

COST BY FUNDING ELEMENT
(In Thousand 1982 Value Dollars)

	Resource Elements	Periods '86 - '95	'96 - '05	'06 - '35
Operation and Maintenance	Recreation	732.0	759.8	786.3
	Wilderness	47.0	55.9	71.2
	Wildlife	224.1	243.6	253.9
	Range	455.1	413.3	419.1
	Timber	542.8	554.2	577.1
	Soil and Water	283.7	111.2	115.9
	Minerals	611.7	632.6	607.4
	Human	5.7	8.9	9.3
	Lands	95.9	958.5	968.1
	Facilities	437.2	444.0	413.4
	Protection	217.0	211.2	216.8
	TOTAL	3,652.3	4,393.1	4,438.4
Investments	Recreation	294.2	247.2	247.2
	Wilderness	12.4	11.8	11.8
	Wildlife	539.2	36.2	36.2
	Range	115.7	119.1	119.1
	Timber	79.7	75.4	75.4
	Soil and Water	238.3	209.1	209.1
	Minerals	.0	.0	.0
	Human	.0	.0	.0
	Lands	.0	.0	.0
	Facilities	590.9	409.8	409.8
	Protection	24.0	.0	.0
	TOTAL	1,894.4	1,108.5	1,108.5
Total by Resource Element	Recreation	1,026.3	1,006.9	1,033.5
	Wilderness	59.4	67.7	83.0
	Wildlife	763.3	279.8	290.1
	Range	570.9	532.3	538.1
	Timber	622.5	629.6	652.4
	Soil and Water	522.0	320.3	325.0
	Minerals	611.7	632.6	607.4
	Human	5.7	8.9	9.3
	Lands	95.9	958.5	968.1
	Facilities	1,028.1	853.8	823.2
	Protection	241.0	211.2	216.8
General Administration		986.0	1,126.0	1,162.4
Grand Total		6,532.0	6,627.0	6,709.4

The first 10-year period shown on the tables, 1986 to 1995, is the planning period. Outputs in the second and third periods are projections out to the planning horizon, 2035, as required by RPA, and show the effects in out-years if a particular course of action is taken.

Desired Future Condition of the Forest

This section is a description of the desired future condition of the Forest resulting from implementation of this Forest Plan (the High Benefit Alternative described in the accompanying EIS).

Vegetation

ASPEN

The aspen vegetation type would be managed and maintained in a condition of high productivity. Silvicultural practices treating total clones would generally be utilized resulting in the aspen type appearing as even-aged stands, but with stands in all age classes throughout the Forest.

ENGELMANN SPRUCE - ALPINE FIR

Approximately 25 percent of this type is suitable for intensive management through commercial timber and wood product sales. Harvesting utilizing shelterwood or modified shelterwood systems would occur where slope stability would not be affected and where the practice would enhance vegetation diversity as well as improve wildlife habitat. The number of fir stands would be diminished as a result of some stands being converted back to aspen.

PONDEROSA PINE

Approximately 50 percent of the type is suitable for intensive management using commercial timber and wood product sales. Silvicultural practices used would emphasize the high productivity of this type while considering range, wildlife, and recreational uses and values.

PINYON-JUNIPER

Pinyon-juniper stands (about 10 percent of the total) on gentle slopes and on land with good soils will be treated periodically to maintain early successional stages. This will help provide vegetation, scenic, and habitat, as well as forage and improved watershed. Pinyon-juniper stands (about 90 percent of the total) on steeper slopes and on lands with poor or rocky soils will be extensively managed and generally not treated except by natural disturbance.

RIPARIAN

Vegetative cover within the riparian component ecosystems would be maintained or diversified and enhanced as necessary to emphasize watershed, wildlife, and fisheries values. The stage of vegetative development may be locally altered to increase riparian and/or aquatic ecosystems.

SUBALPINE FORB GRASSLAND

The subalpine forb grassland would include a diverse mixture of the native and desirable introduced high forage producing plant species. Management would maintain this complex in a healthy, vigorous condition to preclude invasion by less desirable species.

GAMBEL OAK AND MOUNTAIN SHRUB TYPES

Intensive management practices would maintain structural diversity within the woody species in at least 25 percent of the area cover by the Gambel oak and Mountain shrub type. Vegetative diversity within the grass and forb ground cover would also be improved. In some cases, the Gambel oak would be encouraged to successionally develop as an open savannah or in a high seral stage.

Developed Recreation

Recreation visitor use would be distributed between developed recreation facilities on individual and adjacent Ranger Districts. Use would also be distributed between government agency and privately-owned and/or operated facilities. Still, some individual developed recreation sites could be overcrowded during peak use periods.

Developed recreation sites would be operated at a reduced service level during the pre-and post-summer use period. During the summer use period, high use fee sites comprising approximately 50 percent of the total Forest site capacity would be managed at the full service level and the remainder at the reduced service level. Sites adjacent to private resorts, easy accessible destination use sites, and some sites near towns or cities could be operated and maintained by private concessionaires.

Existing campgrounds and picnic grounds would be rehabilitated and/or expanded where the private sector would not satisfy the demand. An average of 20 persons-at-one-time (PAOT) capacity would be constructed annually over the 50 year planning horizon to satisfy picnic ground and overnight campground demand. The condition of high use fee recreation facilities would be improved to condition class one or two. The vegetative condition including riparian areas would be maintained or improved.

Summer home residences on National Forest System lands would be fewer because isolated special use permits for this use are non-transferable.

Private sector resort demand would reach capacity between the years 1990 and 2000. The majority of any new capacity would be provided by the private sector off Forest or on private lands within the Forest boundary.

High quality winter recreation opportunities would be provided, generally by the private sector, on sites suitable to this use.

Dispersed Recreation

A range of dispersed recreation opportunities would be provided on National Forest System lands. Each activity would be managed to maintain or enhance appropriate opportunities.

When a greater public need, such as timber harvest or minimal extraction would be determined by the Forest Supervisor, any dispersed recreation area not formally withdrawn from such activity could be impacted. However, after the operation ceased, the area would be reclaimed or rehabilitated consistent with the pre-project recreation opportunity classification goals.

Cultural, Historical, and Paleontological Resources

Cultural, historical, and paleontological resources would be protected from resource disturbing activities and vandalism. Exceptional suitable sites should be interpreted and made available for general public viewing and, as appropriate, nominated to the National Register.

Wilderness

The Dark Canyon Wilderness would be managed to protect its wilderness character for present and future use and enjoyment. Livestock grazing on suitable range would continue within compatible use levels and schedule.

On remaining National Forest System lands, protection of wilderness values would be a function of the demands for land use, activity design, and reclamation work required upon project completion.

Wildlife and Fish

Appropriate habitat management would maintain viable populations of existing vertebrate species.

Habitats of threatened and endangered species would be maintained. Habitat would be surveyed and appropriate action taken. Habitats for sensitive species would be managed to reduce the potential of these species becoming threatened or endangered.

Flood damaged fisheries habitat could significantly improve as a result of the flood damage repair program in conjunction with watershed activities. In other areas, the fisheries habitat would gradually increase by improving habitat in suitable marginal and unsuitable lakes and reservoirs, and completing stream and riparian improvement projects. Riparian habitat could be maintained and its condition improved.

Big-game winter range capacity could be maintained through direct habitat improvement which could offset encroachment by other activities. Increased emphasis would be given to non-game habitat and non-consumptive wildlife uses.

Populations of deer and elk would increase over current levels. Management Indicator Species (MIS) habitat would be maintained at levels that meet or exceed requirements for minimum viable populations.

Range

Grazing capacity would be increased by the end of the first decade, and actual use and permitted use would be in balance with the projected grazing capacity. This could involve some reduction of permit obligations depending on the allotment. During the planning period, range condition and trend should gradually improve. Thus, grazing capacity and use should increase to exceed present levels.

Allotment management plans would be completed. These plans would include goals and objectives, with management efforts to provide coordination and improvement of the range resource.

The noxious weed program would continue in coordination with local weed control districts with the aim of controlling existing infestations and preventing establishment of new ones. Special attention would be given to the control of musk thistle on the Forest. Integrated pest management techniques would be used to protect, maintain, and improve range conditions. Predator control should be allowed on grazing allotments where a need is demonstrated.

Some treated watershed areas closed to grazing would remain closed. However, some treated areas capable of supporting grazing, would be opened for this use.

Endangered, threatened, and sensitive plant species populations and their habitats would be maintained and improved. Land disturbing activities would be reviewed for endangered, threatened, and sensitive plant species and clearance would be made before the projects are approved, thus, providing the safeguards needed for their protection and continued existence.

Timber

Areas available for timber harvest would generally include slopes less than 40 percent.

A combination of silvicultural harvest systems that maximize positive present net value would generally be used. Intensive management practices, such as precommercial thinning, would be used in commercial working groups. Harvest of the high and medium bark-beetle-susceptible ponderosa pine stands would be emphasized. A harvest based on allowable sale quantity should be maintained annually in the ponderosa pine and spruce-fir working groups.

The future condition of the commercial stands would improve, conversion of slow-growing, over-mature stands to younger, more vigorous stands, and by periodic reentry to maintain stand vigor. Insect and disease impacts would be less than present because of the emphasis on harvesting susceptible stands.

Non-commercial stands would be managed to provide other resource outputs, thus, there would be some loss of wood or wood products, and growth rates could be substantially lower.

The supply of firewood created by this alternative, when added to existing dead timber, should meet the demand through 2030.

Soil and Water

Water quality and soil productivity would be maintained or improved. Flood damage repair programs in conjunction with fisheries improvement would result in improved conditions of damaged streams. Other identified watershed improvement needs would be completed at a reasonable rate throughout the planning period, which would reduce soil erosion and stream sedimentation. Future resource uses or activities would be executed so as to minimize impacts to soil and water quality. Reconstructing eroding portions of roads and trails will improve water quality. Protection from damage due to vehicular travel would increase through law enforcement and public education. The soil and water resource inventory and monitoring would be used in activity design and implementation. Water uses and needs including instream flows would be claimed through the State adjudication process. Increases in water yield due to aspen harvest could be less than one percent of current yield, and 95 percent of the increase would be in the Colorado River Basin.

Minerals

COAL

Proposed coal lease tracts would be identified based on expressions of interest from coal development companies. Leasing would be considered and cleared, eliminated, or delayed for tracts within the Coal Development Potential Area that have been determined to be available for coal leasing based on application of the coal lease unsuitability criteria and multiple-use management decisions.

Cleared tracts would be available for leasing subject to the mitigating requirements determined through the multiple-use management and environmental assessments.

New mines would be expected to develop on existing as well as new leases and coal production would increase.

Coal exploration, including new exploration of potential lease areas and obtaining additional geologic data for existing mining operations, would increase proportionately with new leasing and increased production.

Subsidence and the resource monitoring programs, required for approval of mine plans, would provide necessary data to create models for predicting subsidence and the related impacts for evaluating future leases and/or mining operations.

OIL AND GAS

Oil and gas leases would be issued except in the Dark Canyon Wilderness Area. Leases would contain necessary stipulations to minimize or eliminate adverse impacts on other resources and resource uses that could be caused by exploration and development.

Lease exploration and development activities would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Recommendations for project approval would be developed through site-specific environmental analyses.

LOCATABLE MINERALS

Areas not withdrawn from locatable minerals location would be open and available for prospecting and development of mining claims. However, locatable mineral withdrawals and the Dark Canyon Wilderness Area would be subject to valid rights.

Surface disturbing mining claim exploration and development activities would be evaluated and approved subject to site-specific environmental analyses.

COMMON VARIETY MINERALS

Common variety minerals would be developed and disposed of based on need and site-specific environmental analyses.

GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION

Geophysical and geochemical exploration proposals for geologic and mineral exploration would be evaluated by site-specific environmental analyses, and approved with appropriate stipulations, or denied.

Research, Protection, and Interpretation Units

Research Natural Areas, botanical Areas, and other Special Interest Areas would be established so that future generations will have the opportunity to study or view the notable and/or unique physical, biological, paleontological, cultural, and historical values of the Forest.

Lands

Lands would be acquired, transferred, and exchanged as available to block lands into more manageable configurations and eliminate small isolated tracts. Several programs involving the Forest Service, Department of Interior, and the State of Utah and Colorado have been initiated for this purpose, and some would be consummated.

Utilities and other special uses would be considered in suitable areas and/or corridors based on need and overall benefit. The need and number of special-use permits issues is expected to increase proportional to population growth, expansion of industry, and the demand for natural resources, especially energy minerals.

Special-use permits for isolated cabins would be phased out as permits expire under existing terms.

Current land withdrawals are to be reevaluated by 1991 as required by Section 204 (1) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). It is expected that the total area under withdrawals may increase since some new areas may be withdrawn to protect specific special interest and high investment areas.

Special-use fee returns would increase.

Exterior Forest boundaries and interior State and private land boundaries would be identified and marked on the ground by the end of the year 2035.

Fire

Appropriate suppression response would be taken on wildfires as provided in the general Forest Direction and specific Management Unit Requirements.

Prescribed fire from planned or unplanned ignitions would be used for fuels treatment and resource improvement. Prescribed burning would be used if justified by an environmental analysis. Manipulation of vegetation could provide adequate fuels reduction.

In the Dark Canyon Wilderness, prescribed unplanned ignitions could be used to maintain natural ecosystems.

Law Enforcement

Cooperative law enforcement agreements with local law enforcement agencies would continue. Increased public use of the Forest would increase the law enforcement problem, and greater protection efforts would be needed.

Facilities

TRANSPIRATION

The transportation system would be safe, functional, economical, and environmentally acceptable. Road construction, reconstruction, surfacing, operation and maintenance for coal, gas, oil and uranium exploration, development and production would be coordinated with other resource activities.

The basic arterial and collector, as well as the local system serving major rural recreation sites, would be constructed, reconditioned, and/or surfaced, and then maintained to carry passenger traffic at level 3 or higher maintenance for the intended season of use. This reconstruction and 20 percent of the surfacing placement should occur in the first 10 years. The remainder of the surfacing should be placed in the second 10 years.

The remainder of the local system would be evaluated and substandard roads rebuilt to standard or abandoned as determined in the road management program. Management of local roads would include intermittent restrictions of road use, vehicle type or loading restrictions, and weather restrictions as necessary to maximize access while minimizing maintenance costs, roadway damage, and environmental damage. Local unrestricted roads would be travelable by high clearance vehicles at level 2 for the intended season of use. Reconstruction of the local system would occur during the second 10 year period, except where required for timber or mineral access. This could occur in the first 10 year period.

After the first 20 years, road construction would consist of that necessary for support of timber and some mineral activities, mostly temporary roads. In conjunction with maintenance activities, an ongoing surface replacement program of 29 miles per year would be required.

BUILDING AND ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Major health and safety problems would be resolved so that unrestricted use can occur by the end of the first 10 year period. Less severe health and safety problems would be resolved so that unrestricted use can occur by the end of the second 10 year period. Further, major work centers would have space adequate to serve administrative needs. Reconstruction and major maintenance not related to health and safety would be completed during the third 10 year period, and as other space requirements are fulfilled.

Management Requirements

The Management Requirements document the controls that must be maintained to accomplish the goals and objectives of the Forest Plan. They define the environmental quality requirements, natural and depletable resource requirements, and mitigating measures. The Forest-wide Direction Section applies to all areas of the Forest unless specifically amended by a Management Requirement for a Management Unit.

Management Requirements are presented in three columns: Management Activities, General Direction, and Standards and Guidelines.

Management Activities are work processes that are conducted to produce, enhance, or maintain levels or outputs, or to achieve administrative and environmental quality objectives. Management Activities are identified by code number and title defined in the Management Information Hand-book (FSH 1309.11) dated July 1980. In some cases, Management Activities were grouped under one activity when it was not appropriate to develop separate requirements. National Forest System lands will be managed to comply with laws, regulations, Executive Orders, Forest Service Manual, and acceptable work standards.

General Direction Statements specify the actions, measures, or treatments (management practices) to be done when implementing the Management Activity or the condition expected to exist after the General Direction is implemented.

Standards and Guidelines are qualifications of the acceptable limits within which the General Direction is implemented.

Forest-wide Direction

The following section contains the direction Standards and Guidelines for managing the entire Forest, unless specifically amended by the requirements for a management unit.

Management Activities	General Direction	Standards & Guidelines
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A02)	01 Protect, find an adaptive use for, and or interpret cultural and paleontological resources on National Forest System (NFS) lands which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places the National Register of Historic Landmarks, or may be determined to be eligible for the national registers.	a. 36 CFR 800.4, 36 CFR 296, & FSM 2360
	02 Nominate or recommend cultural or paleontological sites to the National Register of Historic Places or National Natural Landmarks in the following priority: A. Sites representing multiple themes; B. Sites representing themes which are not currently on the National Register within the State; or C. Sites representing themes which are currently represented by single sites.	a. 36 CFR 60, 35 CFR 63, & FSM 2360
	03 Protect and foster public use and enjoyment of cultural and paleontological resources: A. Conduct appropriate studies to provide information necessary for an adequate review of the effect a proposed undertaking may have on cultural values. B. Give adequate consideration of modifications or alterations to proposed undertakings that could avoid, mitigate, or minimize adverse effects. C. Collect and record information from sites where appropriate. D. Issue antiquities permits to qualifying academic institutions or other approved organizations for the study and research of sites. E. Interpret sites as appropriate, and foster public appreciation of these resources.	a. 36 CFR 800.4
	04 Use a predictable model to determine areas of high and low potential for cultural resources. Design site-specific survey requirements in various areas on the basis of the predictive model, after appropriate review and approval (including SHPO).	a. Predictive models can only be used where a cultural resource overview has been completed.

Management Activities	General Direction	Standards & Guidelines
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)	<p>01 Forest resource uses or activities should meet the adopted VQO as displayed on the Planned Visual Quality Objective Map (reduced copy in Appendix F).</p> <p>02 Design and implement management activities to blend with the natural landscape.</p> <p>03 Rehabilitate existing projects and areas which do not meet the adopted Visual Quality Objective(s) (VQO) specified for each management unit. Set priorities for rehabilitation, considering the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Relative importance of the site and amount of deviation from adopted VQO. Foreground areas have highest priority; B. Length of time it will take natural processes to reduce the visual impacts so that they meet the adopted VQO; C. Length of time it will take rehabilitation measures to meet the adopted VQO; and D. Benefits to other resource management objectives gained through rehabilitation. <p>04 Achieve landscape enhancement through addition, deletion or alteration of landscape elements. Examples of these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Addition of vegetation species to introduce unique form, color or texture of existing vegetation. B. Vegetation manipulation to open up vistas or screen out undesirable views. 	<p>a. FSM 2380 and 2309.16 through FSH 2309.25.</p> <p>a. FSM 2380.</p> <p>a. FSM 2380.</p>
MANAGEMENT OF DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES (A08, 09, 11 & 13)	01 Manage sites identified for developed recreation during the planning period under the Developed Recreation Site (DRS) management unit prescription.	
DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)	01 Describe, as appropriate, high interest or unique geological, paleontological, biological, archeological, or historical features for public information and, as appropriate, develop interpretive information for these sites.	

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION
OF:
DISPERSED
RECREATION
MANAGEMENT
(A14 AND 15)

02 Provide opportunities for roaded natural appearing, semi-primitive motorized, and semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation uses.

03 Classify areas as to whether vehicular travel use is restricted.

04 Restrict use and/or rehabilitate dispersed sites where unacceptable environmental damage is occurring.

05 Limit camping near lakes and streams or in watersheds as necessary to protect riparian and aquatic ecosystems and to maintain the quality of the recreation experience.

06 Preclude camping in undeveloped sites within one quarter mile of developed fee sites, where it is appropriate.

07 Manage dispersed recreation activities and use of trails in dispersed areas to not exceed the established PAOT/acre or mile of site or trail capacity.

a. Specify vehicular travel restrictions, if any, based on vehicle travel use management (FSM 2350).

a. Close sites that cannot be maintained in Code-A-Site categories light, moderate, or heavy campsite condition. (USDA FS Research Paper PNW-209, date 1976).

b. Rehabilitate sites that are in Code-A-Site category "extreme".

a. Maximum use and capacity levels are by:
Recreation use and capacity range during the snow-free period (PAOT/acre); and,
Forest Development Trail use and capacity range (PAOT/mile) of trail:

ROS Class	Capacity Range			
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
Semiprimitive Nonmotorized or Motorized;				
On Trails PAOT/mile. . . .	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0
Area-Wide PAOT/acre. . . .	.004	.008	.05	.08
Roaded Natural;				
On Trails PAOT/mile. . . .	based on trail design capacity			
Area-Wide PAOT/acre. . . .	.04	.08	1.2	2.5
Rural;				
On Trails PAOT/mile. . . .	based on trail design capacity			
Area-Wide PAOT/acre. . . .	.5	.8	5.0	7.0

FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION
MANAGEMENT

GENERAL

STANDARDS &

ACTIVITIES	DIRECTION	GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF: DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)		Adjust the above use level coefficient as needed to reflect useable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management unit type as described in the ROS User's Guide. Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur.
RECREATION MANAGEMENT (PRIVATE AND OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR) (A16)	<p>01 Ensure that permitted private and public sector sites on National Forest System lands which are adjacent to, or provide an access point into The Dark Canyon Wilderness, complement wilderness management objectives.</p> <p>02 Act on special-use applications according to the following priorities:</p> <p>A. Public Service operations catering to the general public.</p> <p>B. Group type operations</p> <p>C. Private type operations.</p>	<p>a. FSM 2340 and FSM 2720.</p> <p>b. An application for permit may be denied if the authorizing officer determines that:</p> <p>(1) The proposed use would be inconsistent or incompatible with the purpose(s) for which the lands are managed, or with other uses, or</p> <p>(2) The proposed use would not be in the public interest, or</p> <p>(3) The applicant is not qualified, or</p> <p>(4) The use would be inconsistent with applicable Federal and/or State laws, or</p> <p>(5) The applicant does not or cannot demonstrate technical or financial capability.</p>
WILDERNESS AREA MANAGEMENT (B02)	01 Mange Dark Canyon Wilderness Area under the management unit prescription for wilderness (DCW).	
WILDLIFE AND FISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (C01)	<p>01 Provide habitat needs, as appropriate, for management indicator species.</p> <p>A. Deer and Elk</p>	<p>(1) Maintain adequate hiding cover around calving areas.</p> <p>(2) Optimum habitat mix for the daily normal range is 25 percent hiding cover, 15 percent thermal cover, 10 percent hiding or thermal cover and 50 percent foraging area.</p>
FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION MANAGEMENT	GENERAL	STANDARDS &

ACTIVITIES	DIRECTION	GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF: WILDLIFE AND FISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (C01)		<p>(3) In areas of historic water shortage during the dry season of the year develop water as appropriate.</p> <p>(4) Manage key deer and elk habitat so as to minimize disturbance during the period of use.</p>
	B. Golden Eagle	(1) Avoid activities that could cause abandonment of actives nests.
	C. Blue Grouse	(1) Maintain and/or improve lands suitable for Blue Grouse to provide a mix of 10 percent breeding, 20 percent brood rearing, 40 percent feeding and 30 percent wintering.
	D. Macroinvertebrates	(1) Improve to and maintain a good or above Density Index (DAT) of 11-17, a standing crop of 1.6 - 4.0, and a Biotic Condition Index (BCI) of 75 or above, based on analysis from R-4'S Aquative Ecosystem Analysis Laboratory.
	E. Abert Squirrel	<p>(1) *Habitat in ponderosa pine; Silvicultural prescriptions for ponderosa pine on the Monticello Ranger District should consider management that:</p> <p>(a) Protects habitat by maintaining occupied sites to produce good to very good habitat condition. This should include; 2 nest or feed trees 9-19" DBH, 1 feed tree 16" DBH, and 10 feed trees 9"+ DBH within 50 foot radius and 30 additional trees 9"+ DBH outside the 50 foot radius but within a 100 foot radius.</p>
FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION MANAGEMENT	GENERAL	STANDARDS &

ACTIVITIES	DIRECTION	GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF: WILDLIFE AND FISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (C01)		<p>(b) Maintain and/or improve good (1 squirrel/10 acres) to very good (2-4/10 acres) habitat conditions on at least 60 percent of the total ponderosa pine habitat type. For every 5 to 10 acre tract, there could be; 2 nest or feed trees 9-19" DBH, 1 large feed tree 16"+ DBH, and 10 feed trees 9"+ DBH within 50 foot radius and 30 additional feed trees 9"+ DBH outside 50 foot but within 100 foot radius.</p> <p>(c) Stands heavily diseased or insect infested would be considered on a site-by-site basis to determine improvement needs.</p> <p>(2) Use slash and silvicultural practices that deter shrub growth, provide ponderosa pine reproduction, but do not encourage habitat for rodents that compete for Abert squirrel habitat components.</p> <p>(3) Leave Gambel oak 6"+ DBH in association with ponderosa pine.</p> <p>*Based on Wildlife Society Bulletin 12:408-44, 1984.</p>
	02 Manage habitat for recover of endangered and threatened species.	a. Where activities or uses may impact T&E species or their habitats, initiate consultation procedures. Include the results of consultation in determining the viability of the activity or use.
	03 Implement activities to meet the Forests's share of approved recovery plans.	
	04 Manage habitat of sensitive species to keep them from becoming threatened or endangered.	a. FSM 2670.
FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
WILDLIFE AND
FISH RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(C01)

05 Maintain and/or improve habitat and habitat diversity for minimum viable populations of existing vertebrate wildlife species.

a. Manage vegetative composition so as to maintain at least 50 percent of current (1980) habitat for existing and approved introduced wildlife species.

b. Maintain a least 5 percent of forested areas in mature timber stands.

06 Provide for habitat needs of cavity nesting birds, raptors, and small animals by:

- A. Through coordination with project work or resource uses, insure the appropriate density of snags are available and protected in vegetative types.
- B. Selecting and utilizing live trees to create snags.

a. A snag is defined as a completely or partially dead standing tree at least 4 inches DBH and at least 6 feet in height.

b. Maintain various size classes of standing snags with the approximate density per 100 acres based on broad vegetative types.

	<u>No./100 Acres</u>
(1) Ponderosa pine	110
(2) Mixed Conifer (Spruce/Fir/Douglas	90
(3) Aspen	120
(4) Pinyon-Juniper	15
(5) Riparian	120

c. R-4 Supplement 26 to FSM 2631.

07 Manage down timber to provide habitat for wildlife.

a. Retain slash on at least 10 percent of timber stand areas and pinyon-juniper control projects.

b. Manage to provide at least two logs per acre in timber habitat types.

08 Manage waters capable of supporting self-sustaining fish populations to provide for those populations.

a. Manage stream habitat to at least 50 percent of potential where existing self-sustaining fisheries occur.

b. Proposed management activities which may cause unfavorable conditions in existing fisheries will include mitigation measures.

WILDLIFE
HABITAT
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(C02, 04, 05,
AND 06)

- 01 Maintain or improve habitat capability through direct treatment of vegetation, soil, and/or water.
- 02 Manage non-commercial aspen stands in mixed age groups to provide a source of forage.
- 03 Give wildlife funding priority to habitat improvement projects which are jointly or cooperatively funded with the states.
- 04 Use both commercial and non-commercial silvicultural practices to accomplish wildlife habitat objectives.
- 05 Maintain a medium to high edge contrast between tree stands created by even-aged management.

a. Contrast by age class, measured by H high, M medium, and L low, is:

		Age Class							
				S		S		G	
Age Class		O		S	G	H	R		
		G	M	P	S	F	R	S	
Old Growth. (OG)	.....	-	L	M	H	H	M	H	
Mature. (M)	.....	L	-	M	M	H	M	H	
Poles.(P)	.....	M	M	-	M	H	M	H	
Shrub, Seedlings									
and Saplings.(SSS)	...	H	M	M	-	L	L	L	
Grass-Forb.(GF)	.....	H	H	H	L	-	M	L	
Shrubland.(SHR)	.....	M	M	M	L	M	-	M	
Grassland.(GRS)	.....	H	H	H	L	L	M	-	

- 06 Provide for conservation pools and, as appropriate, recreation facilities to meet resource protection needs in projects for new reservoir construction or reconstruction of existing reservoirs.

a. Conservation pools will be required where a potential exists for carry over fisheries and recreation use is appropriate.

WILDLIFE AND
FISH COOPERATION
WITH OTHER
AGENCIES
(C12)

- 01 Coordinate the animal damage control program with the State Wildlife Agencies, APHIS, other appropriate agencies, and cooperators to prevent or reduce other resource damage. Direct control toward preventing damage or removing the offending animal(s).

FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF: WILDLIFE AND FISH COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES (C12)	02 Consider wildlife transplants to suitable habitat when it is compatible with the management prescription for the unit(s) concerned.	
	03 Obtain a Memorandum of Understanding with the State(s) involved prior to allowing wildlife transplants.	a. R-4 Supplement to FSM 2611.
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	01 Within the rangeland capability, provide forage to sustain the dependent livestock industry.	a. FSM 2203.1 Item 1.
	02 Manage the range resource within its productive capabilities for grazing and browsing animals in harmony with other resources and activities to provide sustained yield and improvement of the forage resource. Encourage and coordinate other resource activities so as to maintain or enhance forage production.	a. Place allotments under an approved management plan. b. Use Interdisciplinary teams to establish proper use criteria (R-4 Supplement No. 59 to FSM 2214.11).
	03 Manage livestock and wild herbivores forage use by implementing proper use criteria as established in the Allotment Management Plan.	
RANGE IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (D03, 03, 05 AND 06)	01 Provide structural and non-structural range improvements needed to maintain or improve range conditions as specified in allotment management plans.	a. Complete project effectiveness analysis to determine investment priorities (FSH 2209.11). b. Construct and maintain structural improvements in accordance with Forest Service standards (FSH 2209.23). c. Where site-specific developments adversely affect long-term production or management, those authorized to conduct activities will be required to replace losses through appropriate mitigations.
	02 Perpetuate non-commercial aspen communities as a forage source.	
FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF: RANGE

IMPROVEMENT AND

MAINTENANCE
(D03, 04, 05
AND 06)

03 Control and reduce noxious weeds and poisonous plants, using integrated pest management techniques and strategies; including the use of herbicides, biological control agents, and/or mechanical or hand treatments.

a. Control spread fires, and then work on established populations.

b. Apply herbicide treatments under the direction of certified applicators and following label instructions.

c. Those authorized to conduct soil disturbing activities will be required to control noxious weeds on the area disturbed during the life of the project.

TIMBER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(E00)

01 Manage timberlands suitable for commercial harvest for timber or wood fiber productions.

02 Provide for timber stand improvement, reforestation in sale area improvement plans, and wildlife habitat improvement.

a. Timber stands suitable for harvest;

(1) Produce 20 cu.ft. or more per acre per year.

(2) Are capable of being restocked within five years.

(3) Can be harvested within the General Direction, Standards & Guidelines for the site of the stand.

(4) Generally include ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, aspen, and spruce fir types, and rarely oak or pinyon-juniper

03 Manage timberlands not suitable for commercial harvest to maintain forest cover species, but emphasis should be on production of other forest resources and uses.

04 Require those authorized to conduct activities to replace losses through appropriate mitigations where a site-specific development adversely affects long-term production or management.

05 Use clearcuts as appropriate on any forest cover type with potential for impact, or impacted by insects or disease.

06 Coordinate timber and fuelwood programs to take advantage of roads constructed for other resource development or use.

FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
TIMBER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(E00)

07 Assure that even-aged conifer stands scheduled to be harvested during the planning period will generally have reached the culmination of mean annual increment of growth.

08 Make Christmas trees available in areas where Christmas tree culture or other resource objectives can be accomplished through commercial or personal use Christmas tree sales.

SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06,
AND 07)

01 Combine appropriate management activities for the timber type to provide the acceptable range of management intensity for timber production.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY TREE IMPROVEMENT	TIMBER TYPE					
	SPRUCE- FIR	PONDEROSA PINE	DOUGLAS FIR	ASPEN	OTHER PINES	HARD- WOODS
		X	X	N	N	O
SITE PREPARATION REFORESTATION;	X	X	X	N	N	X
PLANTING	X	X	X	O	O	X
SEEDING	N	N	N	O	N	N
NATURAL REGENERATION	X	X	X	X	X	X
PROTECTION	X	X	X	N	N	X
STOCKING CONTROL (THINNING):						
PRECOMMERCIAL	X	X	X	N	N	X
COMMERCIAL	X	X	X	N	N	X
SALVAGE OF DEAD MATERIAL	X	X	X	X	N	X
CUTTING METHODS:						
CLEARCUT	N	N	N	X	N	X
SHELTERWOOD	X	X	X	O	N	X
SELECTION	X	X	X	X	X	X

X = appropriate practice, O = not an appropriate practice, N = not a standard practice but may be acceptable where justified by other Management Unit requirements.

FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION
MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

SILVICULTURAL
PRESCRIPTIONS
(E03, 06,
AND 07)

02 Silvicultural treatments will normally begin after the stand density index (SDI) reaches the lower management level and will be completed prior to reaching the upper management level.	a. Lower management level SDI is start of root or crown competition. Upper management level SDI is start of imminent mortality zone.				
	Forest Cover Type				
		ES/AF	DF	WF	PP AS
A. SDI for stands above 5 inches DBH:	a. Maximum	670	600	830	830 ---
	b. Upper Level	302	240	374	291 ---
	c. Lower Level	134	149	205	127 ---
B. Rotation age:	a. Maximum	140	140	140	140 120
	b. Minimum	80	80	80	80 80
C. Appropriate harvest method: (SW = Shelterwood, PC = Patch cut 1 to 10 acres, CC = Clear cut 10 or more acres, S = Seed tree, GS = Group selection, ST = Single tree selection.)	a. Evenaged	SW	SW	SW	SW&S cc
	b. Unevenaged	GS&ST	GS	GS	GS&ST PC&ST
D. 5th year stocking standards by site class (SC) (Primary species must be at least 60% of total stand composition.)	a. SC 20 to 40	150	175	175	175 ---
	b. SC 50 to 84	195	180	180	180 ---
	c. SC 84 plus	195	180	180	180 ---
E. SDI for residual stands below 5 inch average stand DBH should equal Forest reforestation standards.					
F. Height of preferred species at final harvest under a shelterwood harvest system is based on multiple use management needs but must exceed 4 feet.					
G. Limit the maximum size opening created by timber sales to 40 acres unless; (1) Approved by the Regional Forester after a 60 day public review period, or (2) Salvaging openings created by natural events such as fire, insect or disease attack, and windthrow.					
H. Maximum size opening created by silvicultural treatment other than timber sales can exceed 40 acres provided it meets multiple use management requirements for the concerned Management Unit.					

FOREST-WIDE
MANAGEMENT

GENERAL
ACTIVITIES
III-28

GUIDELINES

STANDARDS &
DIRECTION

I. Cutting cycle is determined by silvicultural prescription and economic analysis.

03. management timber product removal and utilization to meet Forest multiple use requirements.

A. Sawlog Utilization Standards;

a.	Species	
	Conifer	Aspen
Minimum DBH (inches)	8.0	7.0
Minimum Top Diameter (inches)	6.0	6.0
Minimum Sawlog length (feet)	8.5	8.5
Maximum Log Cull Value (as % of gross volume.)	33.3	50.0

B. Other wood product minimum specifications for all species.

a. Product	Unit of Measure	Length	DIE**
Props	ea/lin.ft.	6ft.	6in.
PWR Poles	ea/lin.ft.	16ft.	5in.
Corral Poles	ea/lin.ft.	10ft.	4in.
Posts	ea/lin.ft.	6.5ft.	4in.
Pulpwood	cords	8.3ft.	4in.
Fuelwood	cords	----	----

**DIB is diameter inside bark.

a. On slopes less than 20 percent allow conventional logging systems and equipment where soil surveys or soil data are unavailable.

b. On slopes less than 40 percent allow conventional logging systems and equipment where soil surveys or soil data are available to design erosion mitigation needs.

C. Logging or wood product removal requirements to assure controlling soil erosion within acceptable levels.

c. Utilize high floatation equipment on slopes up to 60 percent or cable or aerial systems on any slope.

FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARD GUIDELINES																																																						
CONTINUATION OF: SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS (E03, 06, AND 07)	05 Perpetuate Aspen communities through silvicultural treatments: A. Stands suitable for commercial harvest should be managed for aspen timber production. B. Stands not suitable for commercial harvest should be managed for range forage and/or wildlife habitat.	a. No more than 12 percent of the total aspen acreage suitable for commercial harvest can be treated in a ten year period except in an accelerated harvest where up to 50 percent of the volume may be removed in a 10 year period. b. Stands managed for commercial timber may be treated by thinning, weeding, chaining, burning or spraying when conifer encroachment approaches 20 percent of crown cover, or the stand is reaching decadence and harvest is not possible within 5 years.																																																						
REFORESTATION (E04)	01 Establish a satisfactory stand on cutover areas, emphasizing natural regeneration within five years after final harvest except: A. For permanent opening that serve specific management objectives; or B. When provided for otherwise in specific management prescriptions.	a. Stocking Standards by Site Productivity for Forest Cover Types: (1) Table A <table><tr><th>Forest Cover Type</th><th>Site Prod. (cu.ft. /a/yr)</th><th>Planting** Densities (trees/a)</th><th colspan="2">5th Year trees/acre</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>min</th><th>max.</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Spruce- /Fir</td><td>85+</td><td>360-680</td><td>195</td><td>335</td></tr><tr><td>50-84</td><td>360-540</td><td>195</td><td>275</td></tr><tr><td>20-49</td><td>300</td><td>150</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>Aspen</td><td>ALL</td><td>----</td><td>300</td><td>600</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Mixed Conifer</td><td>85+</td><td>435-680</td><td>180</td><td>275</td></tr><tr><td>50-84</td><td>435-550</td><td>180</td><td>275</td></tr><tr><td>20-49</td><td>300-360</td><td>150</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Ponderosa Pine</td><td>85+</td><td>435-680</td><td>180</td><td>275</td></tr><tr><td>50-84</td><td>435-550</td><td>180</td><td>220</td></tr><tr><td>20-49</td><td>300-360</td><td>150</td><td>150</td></tr></table>	Forest Cover Type	Site Prod. (cu.ft. /a/yr)	Planting** Densities (trees/a)	5th Year trees/acre					min	max.	Spruce- /Fir	85+	360-680	195	335	50-84	360-540	195	275	20-49	300	150	150	Aspen	ALL	----	300	600	Mixed Conifer	85+	435-680	180	275	50-84	435-550	180	275	20-49	300-360	150	150	Ponderosa Pine	85+	435-680	180	275	50-84	435-550	180	220	20-49	300-360	150	150
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FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION		** Lower densities are recommended to meet minimum stocking standards. Higher densities are recommended to meet desired stocking standards, with ample stock for selecting genetically superior trees.																																																						

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES																														
CONTINUATION OF: REFORESTATION (E04)		<div>(2) Table B</div> <table><tr><th>Forest Cover Type</th><th colspan="2">Percent of of Area Stocked</th><th colspan="2">5th Year Seedling Height (cm.)</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Minimum</th><th>Desired</th><th>Minimum</th><th>Desired</th></tr><tr><td>Spruce-Fir</td><td>70</td><td>100</td><td>8</td><td>46</td></tr><tr><td>Aspen</td><td>70</td><td>100</td><td>30</td><td>114</td></tr><tr><td>Mixed Conifer</td><td>70</td><td>100</td><td>8</td><td>46</td></tr><tr><td>Ponderosa Pine</td><td>70</td><td>100</td><td>8</td><td>46</td></tr></table> <div>(3) Use minimum stocking standards where no precommercial cutting should be done, and only one harvest should be made to regenerate the stand.</div> <div>(4) Use desired stocking standards where at least one precommercial cut should be done followed by two saw-log harvest before the final cut is done (aspen should have only one final cut).</div>	Forest Cover Type	Percent of of Area Stocked		5th Year Seedling Height (cm.)			Minimum	Desired	Minimum	Desired	Spruce-Fir	70	100	8	46	Aspen	70	100	30	114	Mixed Conifer	70	100	8	46	Ponderosa Pine	70	100	8	46
Forest Cover Type	Percent of of Area Stocked		5th Year Seedling Height (cm.)																													
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	02 Do not apply final shelterwood removal cut until the desired number (as specified in minimum stocking standards of well-established seedling/acre are expected to remain following overwood removal.																															
	03 When supplemental planting, use trees of the best genetic quality available which are adapted to the planting site (FSM 2475).																															
TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT (E05)	01 Utilize Christmas tree or other product sales and thinning for stocking control where the opportunity exists.																															
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT (F00)	01 Improve or maintain water quality.	a. Meet Utah and Colorado State Water Quality Standards (FSM 2532).																														
	02 Implement best management practices relative to water quality in all resource activities.	a. Nonpoint Source Water Quality Management Plan for Utah and Colorado.																														
FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION																																

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
MUNICIPAL WATERSHED MANAGEMENT (F00)	01 Manage municipal watersheds for multiple-use with mitigation measures to protect the water supply for intended purposes. Allow projects when the proposed mitigation measures provide adequate protection.	a. R-4 Supplement to FSM 2543.
RIPARIAN, FLOOD PLAIN & WETLANDS MANAGEMENT (F00)	01 Prior to implementation of project activities, delineate and evaluate riparian areas and or wetlands that may be impacted.	a. FSM 2542.
	02 Give preferential consideration to riparian area dependent resources in cases of unresolvable resource conflicts.	a. FSM 2526.
	03 Flood plains should be identified and, as appropriate, a risk/hazard analysis performed for project sites where long-term occupancy is proposed.	a. FSM 2527.
	04 Protect present and necessary future facilities that cannot be located out of the 100-year floodplain by structural mitigation (deflection structures, riprap, etc.)	a. Implement mitigation measures when present or unavoidable future facilities are located in active floodplain to ensure that public and facility safety requirements, State water quality standards, sediment threshold limits, bank stability criteria, flood hazard reduction and instream flow standards are met during and immediately after construction.
SOIL & WATER RESOURCE INVENTORIES (F01)	01 Complete appropriate order of soil and water resource inventories to provide data for Forest activities and uses.	a. Meet the National Cooperative Soil Survey Standards.
	02 Protect snow courses from site modification.	b. FSM 2530.4.43 and FSH 2509.16.
SOIL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (F00)	01 Maintain or improve soil productivity and watershed qualities within the ecological site capabilities.	a. Provide soil resource inventories, interpretations, and evaluation at the appropriate intensity level for projects which could adversely affect the soil resource or where the success or failure of the project depends on soil management.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF: SOIL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (F00)	<p>02 Minimize adverse, man-caused impacts to the soil resource including accelerated erosion, compaction, contamination, and displacement.</p> <p>A. Protect or conserve topsoil when conducting surface disturbing activities.</p> <p>B. Provide adequate drainage and revegetation on areas capable of supporting vegetation disturbed during construction or other surface disturbing activities to stabilize the area and control soil erosion.</p> <p>C. Stabilize and/or close and rehabilitate non-system roads where significant resource damage is occurring.</p> <p>D. Use soils and materials data for road and trail design.</p> <p>E. Control livestock and big-game grazing so plant cover is not reduced to less than the amount needed for soil and water-shed protection.</p>	<p>a. Maintain soil erosion losses at or below soil loss tolerance values as defined by the Soil Conservation Service as modified by the Forest Service (ref. Soil Erodibility and Soil Loss Factors for Utah Soils, U.S.D.A., S.C.S., 1977).</p> <p>b. Add mulch, fertilizer, and other soil amendments as necessary to reduce soil erosion and increase vegetative growth.</p> <p>c. Design continuing mitigation or rest rotation practices and followup maintenance activities to insure that vegetative ground cover exceeds 80 percent of adjacent similar undisturbed sites.</p> <p>d. Use appropriate design guides for sediment controlling structures.</p>
SOIL & WATER RESOURCE IMPROVEMENTS (F03)	<p>01 Rehabilitate disturbed areas, where feasible, that are eroding excessively and/or contributing significant sediment to perennial streams.</p> <p>02 Maintain completed watershed improvement projects until project objectives have been attained.</p> <p>03 Identify, prescribe, and implement appropriate action before, during, and after landslide and/or flood events.</p>	<p>a. Priorities will be set by the Watershed Improvement Needs Inventory (WINI) and Evaluation.</p> <p>b. Soil losses should be at or below the soil loss tolerance values (T-factors) as defined by the Soil Conservation Service and/or as modified by the Forest Service.</p> <p>c. FSM 2520.</p>
WATER YIELD IMPROVEMENT (F03)	<p>01 Pursue water yield augmentation when and where research has shown that it is economical and environmentally sound. During the interim, water yield increases will be incidental to other management projects.</p>	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF: WATER YIELD IMPROVEMENT (F03)	02 Analyze the manipulation of forest types, when significant projects are proposed by other activities, for water yield benefits and impacts.	
WATER USES MANAGEMENT (F07)	<div>01 Secure favorable flows of water to:<div>A. Ensure that stream flows maintain stable and efficient channels and to provide for administrative and protection use, pursuant to 1897 Organic Act.</div><div>B. Provide for fish and wildlife habitat, recreation and live-stock use pursuant to the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960.</div></div> <div>02 Obtain through the State, where appropriate, water rights for consumptive uses and instream flows as needed for the purposes of National Forest management.</div> <div>03 Maintain instream flows to protect Forest resources and uses.<div>A. Protest as applicable, water rights applications or uses of others when such uses will interfere with USDA Forest Service water rights, claims, and resources.</div><div>B. Special-use permits, easements, rights-of-way, and similar authorization for use of National Forest System lands shall contain stipulations to maintain bypass flows necessary to fulfill National Forest uses and purposes.</div></div> <div>04 Prohibit new or expansion of existing spring or other water source development and related facilities when;<div>A. Loss of water results in unacceptable impacts on riparian, vegetation, fisheries, or other Forest resources and uses.</div><div>B. Development and/or facilities would result in unacceptable erosion, road damage, land instability, or disruption or damage of other facilities or resources.</div></div>	<div>a. FSH 2509.17.</div> <div>a. FSM 2541.</div> <div>a. FSM 2541.</div>
FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION MANAGEMENT	GENERAL	STANDARDS &

ACTIVITIES	DIRECTION	GUIDELINES
SOIL & WATER RESOURCE IMPROVEMENT MAINTENANCE (F08)	01 Provide for maintenance of soil and water resource improvement projects to meet objectives.	a. FSM 2512.
GEOLOGIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (G00)	01 Complete appropriate order of geologic inventory and as appropriate geotechnical investigation in areas where proposed activities or uses could; A. Be endangered by geologically related hazards such as land instability, earthquakes, subsidence, land instability, earthquakes, subsidence, etc. B. Or, increase risks of subsidence, land instability, ground water pollution, or diversion. 02 Monitor identified geologic hazards for effects on management activities. 03 Describe, as appropriate, high interest or unique geological, paleontological, biological, archeological, or historical features for public information and, as appropriate, develop interpretive information for these sites. 04 Assure that appropriate geotechnic and/or geologic data are included in design and construction of facilities, or other developments so as to minimize the potential of inducing failure.	a. FSM 2880.
MINERALS MANAGEMENT GENERAL (G00)	01 Administer sites with producing facilities and known reserves with consideration of ongoing and potential mineral activities. 02 Avoid or minimize significant and conflicting public or private investments near sites where mineral activities may occur within the foreseeable future.	a. Priority consideration will be given to existing operations and/or leases.

ACTIVITIES

DIRECTION

GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
GENERAL
(G00)

03 On classified lands not withdrawn from operations under the general mining laws provide for reasonable protection of the purposes for which the lands were classified and for reclamation of disturbed lands to a condition suitable for the purposes for which the lands were classified. Such lands may include Research Natural Areas, national recreational trails, special interest areas; such as scenic, geologic, or national historic sites, or some other type of specific classification. The status of classified lands with respect to withdrawal must be checked before an operating plan can be approved.

a. 36 CFR 228.

MINING LAW
COMPLIANCE AND
ADMINISTRATION
(LOCATABLES)
(G01)

04 On classified (remaining) lands, provide for reclamation of disturbed lands to achieve the planned uses specified in the Forest Plan, when those lands are no longer needed for mineral operations.

01 Minimize or as appropriate prevent adverse impacts on surface resources.

a. 36 CFR 228.

02 Review cases of suspected abuse of the mining laws such as occupancy of the land for purposes other than prospecting, mining, and related activities. Initiate appropriate action to resolve abuses.

a. The first action should be administrative. Failure of such action requires examination of claims for validity, followed by appropriate contest proceedings or legal action.

MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
LEASABLES
(G02 TO 07)

01 Negative recommendations, denials, or consent for leasing, permitting, or licensing will be based on site specific environmental assessments using appropriate standards and guidelines. Stipulations for these actions should minimize and/or mitigate effects or conflicts with other resource uses and should return disturbed lands to conditions compatible with the emphasis of the management unit or adjacent management unit.

a. Any lease, license or permit may be denied or limited by standard or additional stipulations where proposed activities could result in irreparable damage, may preclude existing uses or be contrary to management direction.

b. Stipulations (Appendix B) will be used as appropriate in leases, licenses, or permits.

c. Oil and gas, geothermal, and CO2 lease occupancy be denied or limited by special stipulation where:

- (1) Slopes are steeper than 35 percent;
- (2) Erosion hazard rating is high and mitigation measures could be ineffective.
- (3) Geologic hazard rating is high
- (4) Key wildlife uses may be impaired.

FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION.

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIESGENERAL
DIRECTIONSTANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
LEASABLES
(G02 TO G07)

d. Coal lands will be determined to be suitable for coal leasing through the application of unsuitability and multiple-use criteria (43 CFR 3461 and 43 CFR 3420). Coal leases may be denied or limited by special stipulations where:

- (1) They are not in compliance with the unsuitability criteria or multiple land use decisions established for the unit (Appendix C).
- (2) Surface or transportation facilities needed for operations degrade water quantity or quality.
- (3) Operations would impair the current quality of recreation.
- (4) National Recreation Trails occur.
- (5) Operations would result in unacceptable or unmitigatable impact on wildlife or fisheries.
- (6) Operations could result in aggravating land instability.
- (7) An established need for additional coal cannot be demonstrated.
- (8) Operations and/or production would result in unacceptable and unmitigatable impacts to Human Resource Units. (communities)
- (9) Operations would result in unacceptable or unstable traffic flows.

e. Extraction of coal shall be by underground mining methods.

02 Restrict geophysical activity during periods of heavy recreation use associated with hunting seasons, during key big game use periods, or when unacceptable impacts on other resource uses may be caused.

MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
SALEABLES
(G02 TO 07)

01 Authorize common variety exploration and disposals under terms and conditions to prevent or control adverse impacts on surface resources and uses and properly reclaim the site.

a. Any lease, license or permit may be denied or limited by special stipulations where proposed activities; could result in irreparable damage, may result in precluding existing uses; or be contrary to established management direction.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
SPECIAL-USE MANAGEMENT (NONRECREATION) (J01)	<p>01 Act on special-use applications according to the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Land and use activity requests relating to public safety, health and welfare, e.g., highways, powerlines and public service improvements. B. Land and use activities contributing to increased economic activity associated with National Forest resources, e.g. oil and gas, and energy minerals. C. Land and use activities that benefit only private users, e.g., road permits, rights-of-way for powerline telephones, waterlines, etc. <p>02 Encourage burying utility and lines, except when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Visual quality objectives of the area can be met using an overhead line. B. Burial is not feasible due to soil erosion or geologic hazard or unfavorable geologic conditions. C. Greater long-term site disturbance would result. D. It is not technically feasible, or economically reasonable. <p>03 Approve special-use applications for areas adjacent to developed sites only when the proposed use is compatible with the purpose and use of the developed site.</p>	<p>a. An application for permit may be denied if the authorizing officer determines that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The proposed use would be inconsistent or incompatible with the purpose(s) for which the lands are managed, or with other uses, or (2) The proposed use would not be in the public interest, or (3) The applicant is not qualified, or (4) Use would be inconsistent with applicable Federal and/or State laws, or (5) The applicant does not or cannot demonstrate technical or financial capability. (6) Existing corridor analysis (Appendix D.) will be used as a basis for evaluating proposed corridors. (New corridor data will be used to update Appendix D).
RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND LAND ADJUSTMENTS (J02, 13, 15, 16, 17, AND 18)	<p>01 Acquire rights-of-way for Forest Development Roads and Trails that cross private land.</p> <p>02 Ensure that properties are equal in value on both offered and selected tracts in proposed land exchanges, or made equal in cash payment not to exceed 25% of Federal value.</p>	<p>a. Act of Oct. 21, 1976, FLPMA.</p>
FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION MANAGEMENT	GENERAL	STANDARDS &

ACTIVITIES	DIRECTION	GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF: RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND LAND ADJUSTMENTS (J02, 13, 15, 16, 17, & 18)	<p>03 Classify lands or interest in lands for acquisition where lands are valuable for NFS purposes according to the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Where lands or rights-of-way are needed to meet resource management goals and objectives. B. Lands which provide habitat for threatened and endangered species of animals and plants. C. Lands having historical or cultural resources, outstanding scenic values or critical ecosystems, when these resources are threatened by change of use or when management may be enhanced by public ownership. <p>04 Classify land for disposal according to the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. To simplify administration of NFS lands. B. To state, County, city, or other Federal agency when disposal will serve a greater public interest. C. In small parcels intermingled with mineral or homesteads patents. D. When suitable for development by the private sector, if development (residential, agricultural, industrial, recreational, etc.) is in the public interest. E. When important or unique resource (wetlands, floodplains, essential big-game winter range, threatened or endangered species habitat, historical or cultural resources, critical ecosystems, etc.) effects are mitigated by reserving interests to protect the resource, or by exchange where other critical resources to be acquired are considered to be of equal or greater value. <p>05 Effect jurisdictional transfers which achieve the following objectives:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reduce duplication of efforts by users and agencies in terms of time, cost, and coordination. b. Improve or maintain user access to the administering agency. c. Decrease travel and enhance management. d. Improve public understanding of applicable laws, regulations, policies, and procedures. e. Create more effective work units. f. Reduce administrative cost.
FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION		

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
WITHDRAWALS, MODIFICATIONS AND REVOCATIONS (J)	<p>01 Withdrawals must be for the purpose of protecting specific existing or proposed uses. Initiate action for withdrawal from entry when other applicable laws and regulations will not provide the opportunity for protection of the surface resources and uses.</p> <p>A. Retain existing withdrawals needed for National Forest purposes.</p> <p>B. Review and comment on the multiple-use effects of existing and proposed withdrawals on National Forest System lands by other agencies.</p> <p>02 Comply with the intent of withdrawals in the design and implementation of resource development activities.</p>	<p>a. Withdrawals from entry under General Mining Laws will be in conformance with Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (PL 94-579).</p> <p>b. Withdrawals under the Minerals Leasing Act will be the exception owing to the discretion allowed in each case for disposal.</p> <p>c. Common variety mineral withdrawals are not needed since full authority for disposal is held by the Forest Service.</p>
PROPERTY BOUNDARY LOCATION (J06)	<p>01 Locate, mark, and post landlines according to the following priorities:</p> <p>A. Lines needed to meet planned activities.</p> <p>B. Lines needed to protect NFS lands from encroachment, and</p> <p>C. All other lines.</p>	
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (L01 AND 20)	<p>01 Close newly constructed intermittent local roads to the public after initial intended use is completed when:</p> <p>A. The establishment of public use is undesirable.</p> <p>B. The road is unsafe for public travel.</p> <p>C. Management direction has previously been established to close the road.</p> <p>02 Allow commercial or permitted use on Forest Development Roads under the following conditions:</p> <p>A. Use is compatible with existing road standards, designs and public safety and user provide commensurate share of road maintenance.</p> <p>B. User reconstructs the road to incorporate both existing and proposed traffic and provides commensurate share of road maintenance.</p>	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF: TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (L01 AND 20)	<p>C. If the road meets design standards but the combined use does not fulfill public safety requirements due to volume of traffic, the road may be administratively managed to control conflicting traffic, unsafe conditions or traffic flows.</p> <p>03 Encourage the development of Forest Development Roads, when constructed or reconstructed for special purposes to meet existing and potential all purpose needs.</p> <p>04 Put roads under special-use permit or easement that are needed for the benefit of private uses, and are not needed for public travel or the administration of Forest resources.</p> <p>05 Consider turning existing Forest Development Roads over to county or State jurisdiction when:</p> <p>A. The use is predominately to serve non-Forest resources ,or</p> <p>B. The road better compliments county or State jurisdiction than Forest administration, or</p> <p>C. Little or no future Forest need for the management of Forest resources is perceived, or</p> <p>D. The road is of such high standards that established Forest maintenance is difficult or impossible.</p> <p>06 Close Forest Development Roads when unacceptable environmental or road damage is occurring for other road use..</p> <p>07 Where possible, establish cost and commensurate share agreements for access roads constructed for other resource uses..</p> <p>09 Coordinate transportation planning for Forest Development Roads with Forest Trails to provide continuity and fulfill Forest transportation needs.</p>	
FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION		

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIESGENERAL
DIRECTIONSTANDARDS &
GUIDELINESARTERIAL AND
COLLECTOR ROAD
CONSTRUCTION AND
RECONSTRUCTION
(L02 TO 09
L16 TO 18)

01 Construct and reconstruct arterial and collector roads to meet multiple resource needs and the following standards:

- A. Average Travel Speed
- B. Number of Lanes
- C. Surfacing
- D. Width
- E. Drainage

LOCAL ROAD
CONSTRUCTION AND
RECONSTRUCTION
(L11, 12,
AND 13)

01 Construct and reconstruct local roads to provide access for specific resource activities such as campgrounds, trailheads, timber sales, range allotments, leases, etc., with the minimum amount surface disturbance and fitting the road to the topography.

02 Construct temporary roads for specific resource activities such as timber sales, emergencies, (e.g., fire suppression), or mineral exploration.

a. Construction and reconstruction standards

Arterial	Collector
30-35 mph	10-30 mph
Generally two lanes.	Generally one lane.
All weather, with asphalt or gravel generally.	Generally gravel, sometimes asphalt.
Typically 20 to 24 feet, but some single lane with intervisible 10-foot turnouts.	Typically 12 to 16 feet, with 10 foot turnouts.
Permanent, but not to impede traffic.	Permanent but may impede traffic.

a. Construction and reconstruction standards for local roads are (FSH 7709.56):

- (1) Travel Speed-Average less than 20 mph.
- (2) Lanes-Usually single lane except for developed recreation sites.
- (3) Surface-Varies from asphalt to native surface; majority native surface.
- (4) Width-Typically 10 thru 14 feet. Turnouts optional depending upon traffic management and usually not intervisible.
- (5) Drainage-Dips and culverts.

a. Temporary roads shall not be designated as Forest development transportation facilities.

b. Forest Development Road and Trail funds shall not be used for temporary road construction and/or rehabilitation.

c. Temporary roads shall be returned to resource production and use compatible with the management unit emphasis, and within one season after termination of the activity for which the road was constructed.

FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION

	MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
III-42	ROAD MAINTENANCE (L19)	01. Maintain roads to minimum requirements as follows: A. All arterials - Level 3; B. All open collectors - Level 2/3; C. All open local roads - Level 2; and D. All closed roads - Level 1.	a. FSM 7730. b. Level 1 maintenance include upkeep of drainage structures and vegetation cover necessary to prevent erosion.
		02 Maintain structures, bridges, cattleguards, etc., to be structurally sound and safe for use.	
	TRAIL SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (L23)	01 Maintain trails for designated uses and close trails to inappropriate uses. 02 Provide a range of trail opportunities in coordination with other Federal, State, or local agencies, and private industry both on an off NFS lands.	a. FSM 2350, FSM 7703, FSH 2309.18, and 36 CFR 261.12.
	TRAIL CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION (L22)	01 Construct or reconstruct trails when needed as part of the transportation system.	a. Cross drains and conveyance structures are planned to acceptable work standards (FSM 1310).
	FA&O CONSTRUCTION RECONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (L24 AND 25)	01 Existing or proposed facility sites will be identified and managed under the Management Prescription for Special Land Designation (SLD).	
	FIRE PLANNING AND PRESUPPRESSION (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wild fire that is cost efficient and that should meet objectives of the management unit considering the following: A. The values of the resources that are threatened by fire. B. The probability of fire occurrence, C. The fuelbed that fires will probably occur in, D. The weather conditions that will probably influence fires that occur. E. The costs of fire protection programs (FFP AND FFF). F. The environmental, social, economic, political, public safety, cultural, and property concerns; and G. Management objectives for the areas.	a. Use the predictive model in FSH 5109.19 for this analysis.

FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION

MANAGEMENT
STANDARDS
ACTIVITIES
GUIDELINES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

INITIAL ATTACK
AND FIRE
SUPPRESSION
(P08)

01 Take appropriate suppression action that meets the management objectives for the unit, using confinement, containment, and control as suppression strategies, considering the following factors:
A. Values of the resources threatened by the fire (both positive and negative),
B. Management objectives for the unit(s) threatened,
C. Fuelbeds the fire may burn in,
D. current and projected weather conditions that will influence fire behavior,
E. Natural barriers and fuel breaks,
F. Social, economic, political, cultural, and environmental concerns,
G. Public safety,
H. Firefighter safety; and
I. Cost of alternative suppression strategies.

a. Use the Escaped Fired Situation Analysis to make this determination, if the proposed suppression strategy is confinement or containment (FSM 5130.31).

FUEL TREATMENT
(P11 TO 14)

01. Maintain fuel conditions which permit fire suppression forces to meet protection objectives for the management Unit

VEGETATION
TREATED BY
BURNING
(P15)

01. Use preplanned prescribed fire resulting from planned or unplanned ignitions to accomplish resource management objectives, such as reducing fuel load buildup, range or wildlife habitat improvement, etc.

AIR RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(P16)

01. Meet State and federal air quality objectives.

a. Reduce or otherwise treat fuels, or break up continuous fuel concentrations, or provide added protection for areas.

INSECT AND
DISEASE
MANAGEMENT
OR SUPPRESSION
(P35)

01 Prevent or suppress epidemic insect and disease populations that threaten forest and/or range land with an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach consistent with resource management objectives.

a. FSM 2121.

FOREST-WIDE DIRECTION

Management Unit Requirements

The management unit requirements included in this section represent the direction applicable to reach specific objectives for specific areas of land. They supplement and may amend the Forest-wide Direction contained in the previous section of this document. These requirements in various combinations were used as the basis for developing the alternative analyzed in the accompanying Environmental Impact Statement.

A code was assigned to each management unit requirement in order to link the prescription to the land area. The location of management units is illustrated on the Forest Plan Map inserted inside the back cover of this document.

The requirements for each management unit consists of a prescription summary and a set of management requirements. The prescription summary identifies the primary emphasis of the prescription. All prescriptions are multiple-use prescriptions, but each has a primary emphasis.

Management Requirements are presented in three columns: Management Activities, General Direction statements, and Standards and Guidelines.

Management activities are work processes that are conducted to produce, enhance, or maintain levels of outputs , or to achieve administrative and environmental quality objectives. Management activities are identified by a code number and title defined in the Management Information Handbook (FSH 1309.11) dated July 1980. In some cases, management activities were grouped under one activity when it was not appropriate to develop separate requirements. Not all management activities need management requirements. When there are no management requirements listed for an activity, the activity is adequately covered by Forest-wide Direction or direction in laws, regulations, Executive Orders, or Forest Service directives.

General Direction statements specify the actions, measures, or treatments (management practices) to be done when implementing the management activity, or the condition expected to exist after the General Direction is implemented.

Standards and Guidelines are quantifications of the acceptable limits within which the General Direction is implemented.

Table III-3 lists each management unit prescription and briefly states its emphasis. Table III-4 lists the management units, their total acreage, and the acres treated by resource activity area by planning period.

Management Unit Symbol and Name

Recreation Emphasis Units

- DRS - Developed Recreation Sites
- UDM - Undeveloped Motorized Recreation Sites
- SPR - Semiprimitive Recreation

Wildlife Emphasis Units

- KWR - Key Big-Game Winter Range
- GWR - General Big-Game Winter Range

Range Emphasis Units

- RNG - Range Forage Production

Timber Management Emphasis Units

- TBR - Wood Fiber Production and Utilization

Watershed Emphasis Units

- RPN - Riparian
- MWS - Municipal Water Supply
- WPE - Watershed Protection and Improvement

Minerals Emphasis Units

- MMA - Leasable Minerals Area

Special Emphasis Units

- RPI - Research Protection and Interpretation Areas
- DCW - Wilderness
- SLD - Administrative Facility and Special Use Sites

Other Units

- UC - Utility Corridors

Management Prescription & Total Acres	Period	Acres Treated					Outputs			
		Resource Activity					Resource Activity			
		Range	Timber	Wildlife	Minerals	Watershed	Range AUM's	Timber MBF	Wildlife MWFUD's	Recreation MRVD's
DRS - 2,750 Acres	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	----	----	338.8
	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	----	----	436.3
	3	0	0	0	0	0	10	----	----	632.2
UDM -680 Acres	1	0	0	0	0	0	90	----	----	111.8
	2	0	0	0	0	0	100	----	----	144.0
	3	0	0	0	0	0	100	----	----	208.6
SPR - 106,060 Acres	1	2,620	100	0	350	0	5,750	.010	28.6	51.8
	2	1,000	200	25	310	950	5,980	.020	32.7	68.4
	3	400	600	50	840	3,120	6,070	.030	36.7	100.4
KWR - 16,760 Acres	1	0	0	360	0	420	2,280	----	4.5	11.2
	2	0	0	360	0	0	2,370	----	5.2	15.0
	3	0	0	1,020	0	0	2,400	----	5.8	21.7
GWR - 190,460 Acres	1	2,120		850	860	70	25,790	----	51.4	127.5
	2	2,000		790	770	220	26,830	----	58.8	170.9
	3	1,000		2,430	2,080	390	27,220	----	66.0	247.1
RNG - 787,250 Acres	1	27,180	9,700	1,790	3,650	1,140	106,720	.950	212.3	526.9
	2	22,060	12,800	1,830	3,280	800	111,020	1.530	242.9	706.2
	3	16,400	14,700	5,490	8,860	3,432	112,520	.710	272.8	1,021.4
TBR - 145,800 Acres	1	550	22,900	60	680	200	11,840	2.240	39.3	97.6
	2	300	29,600	50	620	120	12,320	3.540	45.0	130.8
	3	300	100,800	160	1,600	468	12,500	4.860	50.5	189.2
RPN - (20,020) Acres	1	0	0	40	30	0	Included Above	Included Above	79.9	Included Above
	2	0	0	50	30	0			90.5	
	3	0	0	4,120	80	0			107.8	
MWS - 11,920 Acres	1	0	0	0	20	0	960	----	3.2	.7
	2	0	0	0	20	0	1,000	----	3.7	1.0
	3	0	0	0	60	0	1,020	----	4.1	1.4
WPE - 14,150 Acres	1	500	0	0	60	2,150	60	----	3.8	.8
	2	400	0	0	60	2,240	60	----	4.4	1.1
	3	300	0	0	100		60	----	4.9	1.6
MMA - 1,060 Acres	1	0	0	0	470	0	0	----	----	----
	2	0	0	0	220	0	0	----	----	----
	3	0	0	0	270	0	0	----	----	----
RPI - 8,650 Acres	1	0	0	0	0	0	30	----	2.3	5.2
	2	0	0	0	0	0	30	----	2.7	6.9
	3	0	0	0	0	0	30	----	3.0	10.0

DCW - 45,000 Acres	1	0	0	0	0	0	40	----	2.1	4.1
	2	0	0	0	0	0	50	----	3.9	3.8
	3	0	0	0	0	0	50	----	5.6	11.8
SLD - 2,030 Acres	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	----	----	----
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	----	----	----
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	----	----	----
UC - 1,930 Acres	1	0	0	0	0	0	140	----	2.2	.1
	2	0	0	0	0	0	140	----	2.6	.2
	3	0	0	0	0	0	150	----	2.9	.3

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MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION DRS (EMPHASIS IS ON PROVIDING DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES)

Management emphasis is for developed recreation facilities such as campgrounds, picnic grounds, trailheads, visitor information facilities, summer homes areas, ski areas, and water-related support facilities. Proposed sites (sites scheduled for development in the Forest Plan) are managed to maintain the site attractiveness until they are developed.

Facilities such as roads, trails, signs, etc., may dominate or subordinate, but should harmonize and blend with the characteristic landscape. Livestock grazing is generally excluded from developed sites. As appropriate, existing developed sites should be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry, and closed to surface occupancy for leasable and saleable minerals.

The prescription can be considered for application to all existing developed recreation sites and proposed sites identified for development.

(EMPHASIS IS ON DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION DRS
MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENT

MANAGEMENT	DIRECTION	GENERAL GUIDELINES	STANDARDS& ACTIVITIES
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)	RECREATION SITES (A08, 09, 11, AND 13)		01 On-site visual quality objective is partial retention or modification.
RECREATION SITE CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION (A05 AND 06)			01 Develop appropriate facilities where the present facilities are not meeting the demand and where it meets the highest net public benefit. 02 Provide facilities which are accessible to handicapped persons in proportion to the anticipated number of users with handicaps. 03 Facilities proposed for construction or reconstruction which lie within identified 100 year floodplains will be evaluated as to the specific flood hazards and values involved with the unit. 04 Design facilities and access to provide sites protection, efficient maintenance, and user convenience. Design and develop sites to ensure that developed capacity meets the anticipated demand.
MANAGEMENT OF DEVELOPED			05 Design, construct and operate developed sites which are adjacent to our provide access

point into a wilderness to complement wilderness management objectives.

01 Construct, reconstruct and maintain developed sites in accordance with the established Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classification for the management unit.

a. FSM 2330.

a. Construct and reconstruct existing and new developed sites in accordance with the guidelines in FSM 2331.

a. Site Development Scale by ROS Class:

ROS Class	Site Development Scale**
Semiprimitive Motorized	Not to exceed 2
Roaded Natural	Class 3
Rural	Class 4
Urban	Class 5

**FSM 2331.47

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION DRS
MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF:
MANAGEMENT OF
DEVELOPED

RECREATION SITES
(A08, 09, 11,
AND 13)

RECREATION
MANAGEMENT
(PRIVATE AND
OTHER PUBLIC
SECTOR)
(A16)

RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

02 Strive to manage development scale 3 and 4 sites for full service when at least one of the following are met:

- A. A campground is designated as a fee site;
- B. More than 20 percent of theoretical capacity is being utilized;
- C. A group campground or picnic ground has a reservation system and/or user fee; or
- D. The unit is a swimming site, a boating site with a constructed ramp, or a staffed visitor information center..

a. FSM 2332.

03 Maintain facilities in safe condition. Replace facilities when rehabilitation costs are 50 percent or more of replacement costs or existing facilities cease to be compatible with site design or ROS classification.

a. FSH 2309.11, Sec 122.

04 Post the past and probable flood heights in inventoried 100 year floodplains to provide the public visible warnings about possible periodic flooding.

a. FSM 2520.

05 Maintain developed sites in accordance with regionally acceptable work standards.

a. FSM 2330.

01 Allow the private sector to provide recreation oriented support services where it is appropriate.

01 Manage livestock grazing to reduce conflicts in existing and proposed recreation sites.

a. Construct, as needed, fences of appropriate materials around developed sites.

b. Exclude livestock from areas that cannot be maintained in Code-A-Site category light, as a result of livestock grazing.

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION DRS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

SILVICULTURAL
EXAMINATION
AND
PRESCRIPTION
(E03, 06,
AND 07)

01 Manage trees and shrubs to enhance visual quality and recreation opportunities on existing and proposed recreation sites.

02 Remove unsafe and/or dead trees in developed sites. Plant new trees to provide desired tree cover when natural regeneration is insufficient.

a. See Technical Report R-2-1 919810 Tree Hazards: Recognition and Reduction in Recreation Sites.

MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
GENERAL
(G00)

01 Manage mineral activities to be compatible with recreation uses and visual quality objectives.

MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
LEASABLES
(G02 TO 07)

01 Allow mineral leasing where it is determined that stipulated methods of development and extraction will not adversely affect recreation values to an significant degree.

MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
SALEABLES
(G02 TO G07)

01 Authorize common variety exploration and disposals under terms and conditions that prevent or control adverse impacts on surface resources and uses and properly reclaim the renewable resources.

a. Any lease, license or permit may be denied or limited by special stipulations where proposed activities; could result in irreparable damage, may result in precluding existing uses; or be contrary to established management direction.

WITHDRAWALS,
MODIFICATIONS
AND REVOCATIONS
(J04)

01 Withdraw as appropriate from mineral entry.

TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L01 TO 20)

01 Design, construct, and maintain roads to assure they are compatible insofar as possible with developed recreation sites use unit objectives.

a. FSM 2300.

INITIAL ATTACK
AND FIRE
SUPPRESSION
(P08)

01 Control wildfires at all intensity levels.

AIR RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(P16)

01 Manage facilities in and adjacent to recreation sites to maintain acceptable levels of air quality.

NOISE ABATEMENT
(P23)

01 Restrict uses that cause noise levels to that which should provide desirable recreation opportunities.

a. Noise levels within these units will generally be restricted to 30 decibels or less except for noises generated by normal conservation and developed recreation activities.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION UDM
(EMPHASIS IS ON UNDEVELOPED MOTORIZED RECREATION SITES)

Management emphasis is on providing high quality dispersed recreation opportunities in areas characteristically receiving moderate to heavy levels of use. Visual resources are managed so that activities of man remain visually subordinate or are not evident. Range, timber, wildlife, and mineral resource activities and use may occur subject to maintaining appropriate ROS user experience or setting characteristics visual quality objectives, not permanently exceeding threshold levels for noise and air quality, or seriously impairing recreation use.

These units generally occur along arterial and collector roads, although they may occur along local roads or trails and generally near water bodies.

(EMPHASIS IS ON UNDEVELOPED MOTORIZED RECREATION USE)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION UDM
MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)	01 On-site visual quality objective is partial retention or modification.	
RECREATION SITE CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION (A05 AND 06)	01 Inventory dispersed sites as potential developed recreation sites, and as appropriate reclassify as Developed Recreation Sites (DRS) management units when substantial demand exists and based on an orderly development program.	
DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)	01 Emphasize semiprimitive nonmotorized, semiprimitive motorized, and roaded natural appearing recreation opportunities.	
	02 Close specific land areas or travel routes either permanently or seasonally to maintain compatibility with adjacent area management, or prevent resource damage, for economic reasons, to prevent conflicts of use, and provide for user health and safety.	
	03 Manage motorized vehicle use (including snowmobiles) on and off Forest Development Roads and Trails.	a. Title Code 36 CFR, part 261.
	04 Provide facilities, as appropriate, include development Level one or two campgrounds. Trailheads, local roads, parking lots, and signing may also be provided.	a. FSM 2330, FSM 7730, FSH 2309.18 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109.11A and 11B (Sign Handbook).
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	01 Manage livestock use to be compatible with recreation use. Locate structural and design non-structural improvements to meet visual quality objectives.	
SILVICULTURAL EXAMINATION AND PRESCRIPTION (E03, 06, AND 07)	01 Manage tree stands using commercial or noncommercial methods to maintain or enhance recreation values, visual quality, visitor safety or control insects and disease.	a. "Tree Hazards: Recognition and Reduction in Recreation Sites" Technical Report R2-1 (1981).
	02 Implement vegetation plans in Level 2 development sites.	

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION UDM

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIESGENERAL
DIRECTIONSTANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF: SILVICULTURAL EXAMINATION AND PRESCRIPTION (E03, 06, AND 07)	03 Plant new trees to provide desired cover when natural reproduction is insufficient.	
MINERALS MANAGEMENT GENERAL (G00)	01 Manage mineral activities to be compatible with recreation uses and visual quality objectives.	
SPECIAL-USE MANAGEMENT (NONRECREATION) (J01)	01 Permit special uses which are complementary and compatible with the kind and level of development within the unit.	
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (L01 AND 20)	01 Design, construct, and maintain roads to assure they are compatible insofar as possible with Undeveloped Motorized Recreation management unit objectives.	a. FSM 2300.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SPR
(EMPHASIS IS ON SEMIPRIMITIVE RECREATION USE)

Management emphasis is for providing semiprimitive motorized and nonmotorized recreation opportunities. Recreation opportunities such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting, cross-country skiing, vehicular travel, etc., are available. Some units, or areas within units may be permanent restrictions on human use may be applied to provide for the protection of the physical, biological, and social resources.

Investments in compatible resource uses such as timber harvest, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, mineral exploration and development, special uses, etc., may occur as long as they meet the planned VQO and maintain a high quality semiprimitive recreation opportunity. When the approved activity ceases, roads, structures, and appurtenances will be rehabilitated as closely as possible to reflect the previous, undisturbed condition.

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(EMPHASIS IS ON SEMIPRIMITIVE RECREATION USE)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION SPR

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)	<p>01 Manage for semiprimitive recreation opportunities.</p> <p>A. Close all or part of the unit to motorized use when such use is incompatible with the recreation resource activities and/or uses of the unit.</p> <p>B. Open specific closed areas to travel routes seasonally as appropriate with specific authorization to accomplish resource management activities and/or uses.</p> <p>C. Open the unit or selected roads and/or trails for motorized recreation when such use is compatible with the planned ROS Class of the unit.</p>	a. FSM 2350.
	02 Provide facilities such as foot and horse trails, Level 1 campgrounds, and necessary signing as appropriate for the protection of resources.	a. FSM 2330, FSM 7730, FSH 2309.18 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109.11A and 11B (Sign Handbook).
	03 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites so as not to exceed Code-A-Site category "Heavy Impact".	a. See Code-A-Site research paper, PNW-209 dated 1976.
RECREATION MANAGEMENT (PRIVATE AND OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR) (A16)	01 Consider allowing private sector to provide recreation oriented support services.	
WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (C02, 04, 05 AND 06)	01 Manage wildlife and fish habitat to be compatible with the recreation use. Locate structural and design non-structural improvements to meet visual quality objectives.	
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	01 Manage livestock use to be compatible with recreation use. Locate structural and design non-structural improvements to meet visual quality objectives.	

<p>SILVICULTURAL EXAMINATION AND PRESCRIPTION (E03, 06, AND 07)</p>	<p>01 Manage tree stands using commercial or noncommercial methods to maintain or enhance recreation opportunities, visual quality, visitor safety or control insects and disease.</p> <p>02 Use mechanical, chemical, or burning treatments to alter or perpetuate timber stands and increase herbaceous yield or cover as appropriate in areas where harvest methods are impractical or demand does not exist.</p>	
<p>MINERALS MANAGEMENT GENERAL (G00)</p>	<p>01 Allow mineral activities that are designed to cause the least impact and facilitate final reclamation.</p>	
<p>SPECIAL USE MANAGEMENT (NON- RECREATION) (J01)</p>	<p>01 Permit special uses which are complementary and compatible with the objectives of the management unit and which do not change the ROS classification.</p>	
<p>LOCAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION (L11, 12, AND 13)</p>	<p>01 Design and locate local roads and/or trails to minimum standards and to complement other resources and to facilitate final reclamation.</p>	
<p>TRAIL SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (L22 AND 23)</p>	<p>01 Trails design, construction, and maintenance will be compatible with semiprimitive recreation opportunities.</p> <p>02 Manage National Recreation Trails to emphasize foot and horseback travel. Do not allow mechanized vehicle use.</p>	<p>a. The VQO for National Recreation Trails should be based on maintaining a recreation visitor sensitivity level one classification.</p> <p>b. FSM 2350, 7703.</p>

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION KWR
(EMPHASIS IS ON KEY BIG-GAME WINTER RANGE)

Management emphasis is on providing winter forage and cover for big-game species in areas that must be available and unencumbered for wildlife use each year during the critical winter period. Vegetative treatments are applied to increase forage production of grass, forb, and especially browse species and/or to create and maintain thermal and hiding cover. This may include prescribed burning, seeding, spraying, planting, and mechanical treatments.. Browse stands re regenerated to maintain a variety of age classes and species.

Conflicting uses are not permitted on a continuing basis, but may be permitted outside the critical season if there is no long-term degradation. Livestock grazing that is compatible with wildlife habitat is permitted.

New roads other than short-term (temporary) roads are located outside of the management unit. Short-term roads will be rehabilitated to provide for wildlife use within one season after completed use. Prohibit motorized use to prevent unacceptable stress on big game during critical use periods.

Acquire key big-game winter range or wildlife habitat easements within or adjacent to the National Forest.

(EMPHASIS IS ON KEY BIG-GAME WINTER RANGE)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION KWR
MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT

GENERAL

STANDARDS &

ACTIVITIES	DIRECTION	GUIDELINES
MANAGEMENT OF DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES (A08, 09, 11, AND 13)	01 None permitted on NFS lands.	
DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)	01 Manage recreational activities so they do not conflict with wildlife use of habitat.	<p>a. Close management units to vehicular travel and to snowmobile use during the critical use season.</p> <p>b. Do not provide parking or trailhead facilities during winter.</p>
WILDLIFE AND FISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (C01)	01 Provide big-game forage, cover, and habitat to help achieve the wildlife population objectives identified in interagency herd unit plans.	<p>a. Maintain at least 30 percent of shrub plants in mature age, and at least 10 percent in young age classes.</p> <p>b. Maintain at least two shrub species on shrub lands capable of growing two or more shrub species.</p>
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	01 Manage livestock grazing to favor big-game habitat.	a. Establish proper use criteria for livestock use that should maintain or enhance habitat for wildlife. Limit livestock use to this use level.
TIMBER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (E00)	01 Forest habitat types within this unit will be managed to provide big-game forage, thermal cover, and security in association with the other vegetative habitat types.	
MINERALS MANAGEMENT GENERAL (G00)	01 Modify, delay, or deny mineral leasing, exploration and/or surface occupancy, where applicable, if it causes unacceptable stress on big game or unmitigated damage to their habitat.	<p>a. Prohibit activities during critical periods of big-game use.</p> <p>b. Approved activities must be short-term and prompt reclamation must be assured.</p>
MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION KWR MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

SPECIAL USE
MANAGEMENT (NON-
RECREATION)
(J01)

01 Prohibit and/or eliminate special uses that conflict with wintering animals.

02 Authorize only those uses that would enhance or improve winter range condition.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY
AND LAND
ADJUSTMENTS
(J02, 13, 15,
16, 17, AND 18)

01 Acquire private lands or obtain wildlife habitat easements needed for big-game winter range.

TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L01 AND 20)

01 Use road or area closures to maintain habitat effectiveness.

a. Prohibit activities during critical periods of big-game use.

b. Approved activities must be short-term and prompt reclamation must be assured.

02 Prohibit new permanent roads in the unit.

03 Allow short-term (temporary) roads where the use would not conflict with wintering big game.

INITIAL ATTACK
AND FIRE
SUPPRESSION
(P08)

01 Control wildfires at all intensity levels.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION GWR
(EMPHASIS IS ON GENERAL BIG-GAME WINTER RANGE)

Management emphasis is on providing general big-game winter range. These are areas wildlife traditionally use. Treatments of various types are applied to increase forage production and plant species composition. This may include chaining, cutting, prescribed burning, seeding, spraying, planting, and other treatments. Selected browse species are regenerated to maintain a variety of age classes.

Investments in compatible resource activities may occur. Livestock grazing is generally compatible and is managed in favor of big-game habitat. Structural range improvements will be designed, where possible, to benefit wildlife. Range structures will be designed to minimize adverse wildlife impacts.

Permanent roads and special uses may be permitted. Short-term or temporary roads are obliterated and rehabilitated within one year after intended use. Motorized use is managed as appropriate to prevent unacceptable stress on big-game animals during the primary use season.

Specific cover opening ratios, opening width, and stand design are maintained in pinyon-juniper chaining areas.

(EMPHASIS IS ON GENERAL BIG-GAME WINTER RANGE)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION GWR
MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)	01 Meet Forest Direction Visual Quality Objectives except where habitat improvement activities occur. Treated sites must be returned to the planned VQO within 10 years.	
DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)	01 Manage recreational activities so they do not conflict with wildlife use of habitat.	<p>a. Restrict snowmobile use to designated routes if conflicts with wintering animals occur.</p> <p>b. Restrict vehicular travel on non-roaded areas if conflicts with habitat needs develop.</p>
WILDLIFE AND FISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (C01)	01 Provide big-game habitat needed to help achieve the big-game population objectives identified in interagency herd unit plans.	<p>a. Maintain at least 30 percent of shrub plants in mature age, and at least 10 percent in young age classes.</p> <p>b. Maintain at least two shrub species on sites capable of growing two or more shrub species.</p> <p>c. Maintain habitat capability at a level at least 50 percent of potential for big game.</p> <p>d. Activities or uses which induce human activity within the area may be modified, rescheduled, or denied if the combination of accumulated impacts on vegetation, behavior, and /or mitigation reduce effective habitat use below 80 percent of base year 1980 capacity of this unit.</p>
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	01 Manage livestock grazing to complement big-game habitat.	<p>a. Establish proper use criteria that should maintain or enhance habitat for wildlife. Limit livestock use to this level.</p>
MINERALS MANAGEMENT GENERAL (G00)	01 Modify, delay, or deny mineral leasing, exploration and/or surface occupancy, where applicable, if they cause unacceptable stress on big game or unmitigated damage to their habitat.	<p>a. Prohibit activities during critical periods of big-game use.</p> <p>b. Approved activities must be short-term and prompt reclamation must be assured.</p>

SPECIAL USE
MANAGEMENT NON-
RECREATION)
(J01)

01 As appropriate, permit special uses if they do not conflict with big-game wintering.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY
AND LAND
ADJUSTMENTS
(J02, 13, 15,
16, 17, AND 18)

01 Acquire private lands or obtain wildlife habitat easements needed for big-game winter range.

TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L01 AND 20)

01 Allow new roads to meet management needs. Obliterate and rehabilitate temporary roads within one season after planned use ends.

a. New roads may be constructed when;
(1) There is no acceptable alternative to build the road outside the unit, and the road is essential to achieve priority goals and objectives of contiguous management units, or to provide access to land administered by other government agencies or to contiguous private land.
(2) Winter road use will not significantly disturb wintering big-game animals.
(3) Roads cross the winter range in the minimum distance feasible to facilitate the needed use.

02 Close and/or restrict road use as appropriate to reduce stress on big-game animals.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION RNG
(EMPHASIS IS ON PRODUCTION OF FORAGE)

Emphasis is on production of forage and cover for domestic livestock and wildlife. Intensive grazing management systems are generally favored. Range condition is improved or maintained through range and/or silvicultural improvement practices, livestock management through a grazing system, and coordination with other resource activities. Some periodic heavy forage utilization may occur. Opportunities for investments in structural and non-structural improvements to increase forage production is moderate to high.

Nonstructural restoration practices include a full spectrum of treatments such as plowing, seeding, cutting, chaining, burning, spraying with herbicides, crushing, pitting, furrowing, and fertilization.

Investments are made in compatible resource activities. Dispersed recreation opportunities vary between semiprimitive nonmotorized and roaded natural appearing. Management activities are evident, but harmonize with the natural setting.

(EMPHASIS IS ON PRODUCTION OF FORAGE)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION RNG
MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)	<p>01 Semiprimitive nonmotorized, semiprimitive motorized, roaded natural and rural recreation opportunities may be provided.</p> <p>02 Temporarily close dispersed area camping sites to recreation use where resource damage is occurring or management of livestock is seriously impaired.</p>	<p>a. Specific vehicular travel restrictions if any based on vehicular travel use management (FSM 2355).</p> <p>a. Where soil erosion and/or compaction inhibits plant growth and ground cover is less than 30 percent.</p> <p>b. Where dispersed camping prevents livestock watering and/or range use.</p>
WILDLIFE AND FISH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (C01)	01 Balance wildlife use with grazing capacities and habitat.	
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	<p>01 Improve or maintain range condition to fair or better.</p> <p>02 Balance livestock obligations and use with grazing capacities.</p>	<p>a. FSH 2209.15.</p> <p>a. Firm up capacities by evaluation methods identified in allotment management plans or if not completed by standards specified in FSH 2209.21 and/or increasing forage production to meet obligations through range improvements.</p>
TIMBER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (E00)	<p>01 Maintain and manage non-commercial forested inclusions to provide a high level of forage production, wildlife habitat, and diversity.</p> <p>02 Use mechanical, chemical, or prescribed fire to alter timber stands and increase herbaceous yield or cover in areas where harvest methods are impractical or demand does not exist.</p> <p>03 Manage aspen stands or mixed fir habitat types at the appropriate ecological stage that provides high herbaceous yield and cover.</p>	

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION RNG

MANAGEMENT

GENERAL

STANDARDS &

ACTIVITIES	DIRECTION	GUIDELINES
MINERALS MANAGEMENT GENERAL (G00)	01 Provide appropriate mitigation measures to assure continued livestock access and use. 02 Those authorized to conduct developments will be required to replace losses through appropriate mitigations, where a site-specific development adversely affects long-term production or management	

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION TBR
(EMPHASIS IS ON WOOD-FIBER PRODUCTION AND HARVEST)

Emphasis is on management for the production and use of wood-fiber for a variety of wood products. The harvest methods by Forest cover type are single tree and group selection and shelterwood in Englemann spruce-subalpine fire, Douglas-fire, ponderosa pine, mixed conifers, and clearcutting in aspen. Harvesting will be accomplished with methods including cable, conventional crawler tractor, or rubber-tired skidders. Precommercial thinning and intermediate harvest will be used to increase or maintain fiber production.

Dispersed recreation opportunities vary between semiprimitive non-motorized and roaded natural appearing.

Wildlife habitat diversity may be enhanced by vegetative manipulation. Livestock grazing may be permitted. This prescription could alter water yield through vegetation management, as well as decreased evapotranspiration and maximize snow retention in small openings on low energy slopes.

(EMPHASIS IS ON WOOD FIBER PRODUCTION AND HARVEST)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION TBR.

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)

01 Semiprimitive nonmotorized, semiprimitive motorized, roaded natural and rural recreation opportunities may be provided.

02 Prohibit recreation use (including snowmobiles, vehicular travel, cross-county skiing etc.) where needed to protect forest plantations.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (D03, 04, 05 AND 06)

01 Protect regeneration from unacceptable livestock damage.

a. Proper livestock management methods will be included in allotment management plans and annual operating plans to protect regeneration. Permittees will be held responsible for damages resulting from negligence.

02 Utilize transitory forage that is available when demand exists, and where investments in regeneration can be protected.

a. Vary utilization standards with grazing system and ecological condition. Specify standards in the Allotment Management Plan.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (L01 AND 20)

01 Locate, design and construct the minimum Forest Development Road necessary to provide a stable road base to serve short- and long- term timber needs, under the timber sale program.

02 To the extent possible, give emphasis to and coordinate road locations for timber sales that will benefit future fuelwood sales and other timber activities.

INITIAL ATTACK AND FIRE SUPPRESSION (P08)

01 Control wildfires in Engelmann spruce types and in young ponderosa pine stands.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION RPN
(EMPHASIS IS ON RIPARIAN AREA MANAGEMENT - NOT
MAPPED)

Emphasis is on management of riparian areas, and all the component ecosystems. These components include the aquatic (including fish) ecosystem, the riparian (characterized by distinct vegetation), and adjacent ecosystems that remain within approximately 100 feet measured horizontally from edge of all perennial streams and springs, and from the shores of lakes and other still water bodies, i.e., from seeps, bogs, and wet meadows. All of the components are managed together as a land unit comprising an integrated riparian area, and not a separate component.

The goals of management are to (1) maintain waterflows to provide free and unbound water within the soil needed to create the distinct vegetative community, (2) provide healthy self-perpetuating plant communities, (3) meet water quality standards, (4) provide habitats for viable populations of wildlife and fish, (5) provide stable stream channels and still water body shorelines, and (6) restore riparian habitats that have been lost through the downcutting of stream channels and wet meadows. The aquatic ecosystem may contain fisheries, habitat improvements, and channel stabilizing facilities that maintain or improve wildlife or fish habitat requirements.

(This Management Unit is not mapped)

(EMPHASIS IS ON RIPARIAN AREA MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION RPN
MANAGEMENT

GENERAL

STANDARDS &

ACTIVITIES	DIRECTION	GUIDELINES
DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)	01 Semiprimitive nonmotorized, semiprimitive motorized, roaded natural and rural recreation opportunities may be provided. 01 Limit use where the riparian area is being unacceptably damaged.	
WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (C02, 04, 05 AND 06)	01 Provide habitat diversity through vegetation treatments, and/or structural developments in conjunction with other resource activities, designed to maintain or approve wildlife or fisheries habitat. 02 Provide habitat for viable populations of native vertebrate species of fish and wildlife within existing ranges. 03 Maintain a current fish habitat inventory in cooperation with State wildlife agencies. 04 Provide for instream flows to support a sustained-yield of natural fisheries resources.	
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	01 Provide for proper stocking and livestock distribution to protect riparian ecosystems. 02 Avoid trailing livestock along the length of riparian areas except where existing stock driveways occur. Rehabilitate existing stock driveways where damage is occurring in riparian areas. Relocate them outside riparian unit if possible and when necessary to achieve riparian area goals.	
SILVICULTURAL EXAMINATION AND PRESCRIPTION (E03, 06, AND 07)	01 Manage forest cover types to perpetuate tree cover and provide healthy stands, high water quality and wildlife and fish habitat. 02 Avoid locating log landing and decking areas within the riparian unit.	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT (F00)	<p>01 Vegetate disturbed soils in sites where adverse impacts would occur according to the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Aquatic ecosystems; -Riparian ecosystems; and -Riparian areas outside of aquatic and riparian ecosystems. <p>02 Minimize surface disturbing activities that alter vegetative cover, result in stream channel instability or loss of channel cross-sectional areas, or reduce water quality.</p>	
RIPARIAN FLOOD PLAIN & WETLANDS MANAGEMENT (F00)	<p>01 Prior to implementation of project activities, delineate and evaluate riparian areas and or wetlands that may be impacted.</p> <p>02 Obtain 404 permits when needed for proposed activities causing disturbance to flood plains and wetlands.</p>	<p>a. FSM 2526.</p> <p>b. Where site-specific development adversely affects long-term productivity or management, those authorized to conduct development will be required to replace loss through appropriate mitigations.</p>
SOIL & WATER RESOURCE IMPROVEMENTS (F03)	<p>01 Prevent or remove unacceptable debris accumulations that reduce stream channel stability and capacity.</p> <p>02 Avoid channelization of natural streams. Where channelization is necessary for flood control or other purposes use stream geometry relationships to reestablish meanders, width/depth ratios, etc. consistent with each major stream type.</p> <p>03 Treat disturbed sites resulting from resource development or use activities, to reduce sediment yields to the natural erosion rates in the shortest possible time.</p>	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF: SOIL & WATER RESOURCE IMPROVEMENTS (F03)	<p>04 Stabilize streambanks which are damaged beyond natural recovery in a reasonable period with appropriate methods or procedures.</p> <p>05 Minimize significant soil compaction and disturbance in riparian ecosystems. Allow use of heavy construction equipment during period when the soil is less susceptible to compaction or rutting.</p> <p>06 Maintain or enhance the long-term productivity of soils within the riparian ecosystem.</p>	
MINERALS MANAGEMENT GENERAL (G00)	<p>01 Avoid and mitigate detrimental disturbance to the riparian area by mineral activities. Initiate timely and effective rehabilitation of disturbed sites.</p> <p>02 Where possible, locate mineral activities outside the riparian unit.</p> <p>03 Design and locate settling ponds to prevent washout during high water. Locate settling ponds outside of the active channel. Restore channel changes to hydraulic geometry standards for each stream type.</p>	<p>a. Locate drill sites and mud pits outside the riparian area unless alternate locations have been reviewed and rejected. If location is unavoidable, seal and dike all pits to prevent leakage.</p> <p>b. Reclaim disturbed site as soon as possible after use is discontinued.</p> <p>c. Revegetate or establish vegetative cover to levels that will provide soil surface protection and prevent erosion..</p> <p>d. Provide surface protection from storm-flow and snowmelt runoff events.</p> <p>a. Permit diversion activities within the riparian unit where technology is available to maintain water quality standards, sediment threshold limits, instream flow standards, vegetation, and fish and wildlife cover.</p>

ACTIVITIES	DIRECTION	GUIDELINES
SPECIAL USE MANAGEMENT (NON- RECREATION) (J01)	01 Permit special uses which are complementary and compatible with the kind and level of development within the unit.	
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (L01 AND 20)	01 Locate new roads and trails outside riparian areas unless alternative routs have been reviewed and rejected. 02 Minimize detrimental disturbance to the riparian unit by construction and maintenance activities. Initiate timely and effective rehabilitation of disturbed sites and restore riparian areas so that a vegetation ground cover or suitable substitute protects the soil from erosion and prevents increased sediment yield.	a. Do not parallel streams when road location must occur in riparian areas except where absolutely necessary. Cross streams at points that best complement riparian and aquatic ecosystems as well as road and stream geometry. Locate crossing (fords) at points of low bank slope and firm surfaces.
INITIAL ATTACK AND FIRE SUPPRESSION (P08)	01 Restrict mechanical fireline construction.	a. Restrict heavy equipment line construction in riparian areas. Avoid aquatic and riparian ecosystems with this equipment.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION MWS
(EMPHASIS IS ON MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY)

Management emphasis is on producing water for municipal uses. These units include portions of some select watershed areas and some springs or other water sources dedicated to the production of municipal water. The unit(s) is managed to maintain the hydrologic integrity of the watershed or water source for the protection of water quality and quantity. On these units, maximizing herbaceous ground cover and minimizing surface disturbing activities is the overall direction. Some limited land uses or activities that do not degrade the water quality or disrupt the watershed or source areas may occur.

(EMPHASIS IS ON MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION MWS

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)	01 Close all or portions of the unit to vehicular travel except as authorized. 02 Allow light dispersed recreation, such as hiking, but not overnight camping.	a. Require compliance with the "Pack In, Pack Out" policy.
WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (C02, 04, 05, AND 06)	01 Permanent wildlife openings or other habitat improvements may be installed, provided they can be done without adversely affecting water quality.	
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	01 These units may be closed to livestock grazing.	
TIMBER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (E00)	01 Provide for harvest of forest products when the activity would improve water production and/or does not adversely affect water quality.	
MUNICIPAL WATERSHED MANAGEMENT (F00)	01 Prolong stream flow where feasible to increase water yields.	
GEOLOGIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (G00)	01 Design activities to minimize negative or emphasize positive effects on geologic features concerning recharge areas, depth and extent of the water resource, and surface use in the management of municipal water systems.	

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIESGENERAL
DIRECTIONSTANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

MINING LAW
COMPLIANCE AND
ADMINISTRATION
(LOCATABLES)
(G01)

01 Avoid or minimize and mitigate detrimental disturbance to the MWS unit by mineral activities. Initiate timely and effective rehabilitation of disturbed sites.

MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
LEASABLES
(G02 TO 07)

01 Allow mineral leasing where it has been determined that stipulated methods of mining will not affect the watershed values to any significant degree.

02 Allow oil and gas leasing where appropriate using the "Controlled or limited Surface Use" stipulation which allows uses within specific areas of the lease to be strictly controlled or surface use entirely excluded as necessary.

SPECIAL USE
MANAGEMENT (NON-
RECREATION)
(J01)

01 Permit only those special uses that will not impair water quality or quantity.

TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT
(L01 AND 20)

01 Allow new roads only if needed to meet MWS management emphasis or temporary roads to meet limited resource needs. Provide erosion protection on temporary roads before each winter season.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION WPE
(EMPHASIS IS ON WILDERNESS PROTECTION/IMPROVEMENT)

Management emphasis is for watershed protection and improvement in areas where watershed treatment (i.e., contour trenching and furrowing) have been, or should be, applied, and where other use restrictions are implemented to protect on-site and downstream values from flooding and sedimentation.

On completed watershed projects where grazing is restricted, maintaining sufficient ground cover and minimizing surface disturbing activities will be the general management objective. Investments to protect and maintain past watershed projects will be made. Other uses and activities that do not damage the watershed will be permitted.

On areas in the 10 year watershed program where the surface cover is inadequate to protect the soil and results in excessive soil erosion rates, emphasis is placed on management practices and restoration projects which increase vegetative cover and control surface runoff. Priorities for watershed improvement should be determined through the Forest's Watershed Improvement Needs Inventory (WINI) and Evaluation Process.

Also included, but not mapped, are some areas that have received damage by landslide and flood events. Units receiving damage by such events should be entered on the Watershed Improvement Needs Inventory list and evaluated against all other potential projects for priority of treatment.

(EMPHASIS IS ON WATERSHED PROTECTION/IMPROVEMENT)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION WPE

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)	01 Short-term VQO is rehabilitation, in the long term, it should meet the adopted VQO.	
DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)	01 Provide for current recreation uses that do not conflict with watershed improvement objectives. 02 Close treated or proposed watershed improvement areas to vehicular travel (except over snow).	a. Close to motorized vehicles as needed. b. On units where structural watershed improvements have been made, vehicular travel use will be restricted (except over snow travel).
WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (C02, 04, 05 AND 06)	01 Provide big-game forage and habitat needs through manipulation of habitat or wildlife structures providing they do not result in damage to the watershed.	
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	01 Prohibit livestock use on areas treated for watershed improvement until vegetation has become successfully established and watershed improvement objectives have been met. 02 Restrict livestock use on units identified as having excessive soil erosion. 03 Manage grazing, where authorized, to maintain our improve vegetative cover.	a. Determine suitability for use through Inter-disciplinary team evaluation. a. Sites exceeding soil loss tolerance value as determined using the universal soil loss equation as modified by the USFS, and having a downward soil trend as determined by range analysis procedures (R-4 Handbook 2209.20).
SOIL & WATER RESOURCE IMPROVEMENTS (F03)	01 Rehabilitate excessively eroding sites by applying the appropriate watershed improvement practices.	a. Base priorities on watershed Improvement Need Inventory (WINI) and Forest evaluation process.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
SOIL & WATER RESOURCE IMPROVEMENT MAINTENANCE (F09)	01 Maintain completed watershed improvement projects until project objectives have been obtained.	a. FSM 2523.04 and Forest Supplement No. 4.
MINERALS MANAGEMENT GENERAL (G00)	01 Restore structural watershed improvements impacted by minerals activities, where appropriate.	
SPECIAL USE MANAGEMENT (NON- RECREATION) (J01)	01 Permit special uses which are compatible with the objectives of the unit, and allow appropriate motorized access. 02 Structural watershed improvements damaged by surface disturbing activities will be rehabilitated.	

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION MMA
(EMPHASIS IS ON LEASABLE MINERALS DEVELOPMENT)

Management emphasis is on making land surface available for existing and potential major mineral developments. This prescription is applied where the land surface is or will be used for facilities needed for the extraction of leasable minerals over an extended period. The areas associated with known, potential, development sites are included in this unit. Additional areas may be added to this unit as mines or fields are located and developed. As the developments are removed and restoration is completed, these areas may be changed to other appropriate management units.

In units where mineral development is pending, renewable resource activities strive to be compatible with the management goals of adjacent management units. Long-term investments, such as timber planting, generally are not made. However, short-term investments, such as range and wildlife revegetation projects, may be made on these units.

(EMPHASIS IS ON LEASABLE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION MMA

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIESGENERAL
DIRECTIONSTANDARDS &
GUIDELINESVISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A04)

01 VQO is modification, except after dark the VQO may be maximum modification owing to artificial lighting.

DISPERSED
RECREATION
MANAGEMENT
(A14 AND 15)01 Manage dispersed recreation opportunities:
(1) On potential MMA units consistent or compatible with prescriptions from adjacent management units;
(2) On existing MMA units to avoid conflicts with mineral activities and provide for public safety.WILDLIFE
HABITAT
IMPROVEMENT AND
MAINTENANCE
(C02, 04, 05
AND 06)

01 Manage to the extent possible potential or existing long-term impacts on potential or existing units consistent or compatible with wildlife and fish habitat prescriptions from adjacent management units.

RANGE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(D02)

01 Manage the forest resource on potential units and existing units consistent or compatible with range prescriptions from adjacent management units. On existing units, manage forage with emphasis on establishment of vegetative cover and long range rehabilitation to support appropriate range prescriptions.

SILVICULTURAL
EXAMINATION
AND
PRESCRIPTION
(E03, 06,
AND 07)

01 On potential units manage forest cover types consistent or compatible with prescription from adjacent management units unless a specific use requires special forest cover management.

02 Maintain forest cover types on undisturbed sites with emphasis on long range establishment of stands compatible with adjacent management units. As appropriate, rehabilitate disturbed lands using forest cover types.

03 Utilize forest products through both commercial and noncommercial methods.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
MINERALS MANAGEMENT LEASABLES (G02 TO 07)	<p>01 Coordinate the various leasable mineral activities to minimize or eliminate conflicts.</p> <p>02 Upon completion of the planned surface use, restore disturbed sites to their predisturbed conditions unless other-wise directed in the document authorizing the use.</p>	
SPECIAL USE MANAGEMENT (NON- RECREATION) (J01)	<p>01 Coordinate developments that may conflict with the intended purpose of existing or potential units to minimize or eliminate the conflict.</p> <p>02 Issue special-use permits for off-lease facilities consistent with policy and guidelines.</p>	
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (L01 AND 20)	<p>01 Reduce or remove transportation facilities to a kind and standard compatible with the transportation section of the Forest Plan when mineral activity is complete and the unit is rehabilitated.</p>	

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION RPI

(EMPHASIS IS ON RESEARCH, PROTECTION, & INTERPRETATION OF LANDS & RESOURCES)

Management emphasis for these units is to manage unique ecological, geological, paleontological, archeological, or historical sites or features of the Forest for research, protection, and/or interpretation of land and resources.

Units with an interpretive emphasis are made available for their general use and enjoyment by the public. The objective is to protect the features in their current and/or restored condition while making them available for study and viewing. Other resource use may be made of these units as long as they do not conflict with the purpose for which they exist. Activities that might cause impairment or occupancy of the unit for any reason other than interpretive are usually prohibited. This interpretive or viewing emphasis include sites such as The Grove of Aspen Giants, Pinhook Battleground Historical Site, Scad Valley Botanical (Proposed), World Record Pinyon Pine, Hammond Canyon, and the Great Basin Experimental Range.

The protective emphasis units are set aside from other uses for protection of the specific features that exist and to maintain as much as possible their near natural conditions (unmodified by man) so long-term changes can be monitored.

The objective is on protection, research, study, observations, monitoring and educational activities that are non-destructive and non-manipulative. In Research Natural Areas unmodified conditions are maintained as a source to compare with manipulated conditions outside of these units. Protected units that are designed normally restrict grazing by domestic livestock. Further, no timber harvest, recreation facilities, roads, trails (except for research or study purposes), water impoundment structures, special uses, surface occupancy for mining of hard rock or leasable minerals, or administrative structures (except for that needed for research or protection purposes) will be authorized. Facilities needed to protect the unit from other uses, such as fences, will be permitted. Designated areas on the Forest with this emphasis include: Elk Knoll Research Natural Area; proposed Research Natural Areas (RNA's): (1) Nelson Mountain, (2) Cliff Dwellers Pasture, and (3) Mount Peale, pending further study as to their suitability as RNA's; and specific unique sites (unmapped) of ecological, archeological, paleontological, unique rare plant fossils, etc. Proposed Research Natural Areas that are not selected as RNA's will be incorporated into the surrounding management unit.

(Research, Protection, & Interpretation Units may or may not be mapped depending on their need for protection.)

(EMPHASIS IS ON RESEARCH, PROTECTION, & INTERPRETATION OF LANDS & RESOURCES)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION RPI

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A02)	01 Manage cultural, historic, and paleontologic resources to allow research and/or interpretive activities, when possible, while protecting significant attributes of units from natural or human caused degradation.	a. FSM 2361 and FSM 2726.
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)	01 The VQO on all units is generally preservation.	
RECREATION SITE CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION (A05 AND 06)	01 Permit, as appropriate, construction of developed recreation or interpretive facilities.	a. FSM 2361.
DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)	01 Semiprimitive nonmotorized, semiprimitive motorized, roaded natural and rural recreation opportunities may be provided. 02 Provide, as appropriate, signing for interpretation and protection of specific Special Interest Areas.	a. Prohibit or restrict motorized vehicle use as appropriate. b. Limit or restrict camping in existing or proposed units as necessary.
WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (C02, 04, 05, AND 06)	01 Prohibit any direct wildlife habitat manipulation that will detract from those values for which the unit is established.	
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	01 Protect these areas from livestock use unless the objectives for the RPI unit allow grazing use.	a. No livestock grazing is permitted in Research Natural Areas.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
SILVICULTURAL EXAMINATION AND PRESCRIPTION (E03, 06, AND 07)	Prohibit any timber management activities that would impair research, educational values, or otherwise reduce the value of the unit.	
SOIL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (F00)	01 Manage soil and water resource activities to be compatible with the values of the unit. 02 Allow instrumentation to measure precipitation and climate variables needed for research study purposes.	
SOIL & WATER RESOURCE IMPROVEMENTS (F03)	01 Prohibit water developments or watershed protection activities that would detract from the purpose for which the unit was established.	
MINERALS MANAGEMENT GENERAL (G00)	01 Manage mineral activities to be compatible with RPI unit objectives.	
MINING LAW COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION (LOCATABLES) (G01)	01 Allow mineral activities where it has been determined that stipulated methods of extraction will not affect the RPI unit values.	
MINERALS MANAGEMENT LEASABLES (G02 TO 07)	01 Allow oil and gas leasing where appropriate using the "Controlled or Limited Surface Use" stipulation which allows uses within specific areas of the lease to be strictly controlled or surface use entirely excluded as necessary.	a. Prohibit seismic or prospecting activities in Research Natural Areas.
SPECIAL USE MANAGEMENT (NON- RECREATION) (J01)	01 Use special use permits or cooperative agreements as appropriate to authorize and document scientific activity.	a. FSM 4063.37 and FSM 2720.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF: SPECIAL USE MANAGEMENT (NONRECREATION) (J01)	02 Permit use as appropriate for scientific and educational purposes. 03 Discourage or prohibit any uses which contribute to impairment of the values for which the unit is established.	
WITHDRAWALS, MODIFICATIONS AND REVOCATIONS (J04)	02 Withdraw the RPI unit from mineral entry where needed to protect the unit values.	
PROPERTY BOUNDARY LOCATION (J06)	01 Mark boundaries where appropriate to ensure integrity of the unit.	
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (L01 AND 20)	01 Generally, transportation system facilities are permitted where the facility is compatible with the purpose for which the unit is established.	a. Prohibit roads in Research Natural Areas.
TRAIL SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (L23)	01 Where appropriate, develop trails for interpretation and/or self study. 02 Limit trails in RNA's to those needed for access to conduct research and for educational purposes.	
INITIAL ATTACK AND FIRE SUPPRESSION (P08)	01 Take appropriate suppression action that meets the management objectives for the area, using confinement, containment, and/or control suppression strategies.	
LAW ENFORCEMENT (P24 TO 27)	01 Use special closures when necessary to protect the unit or features from actual or potential damage.	a. Issue closure order under provisions of 36 CFR 261.50 (FSM 4063.3).

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

FOREST AND RANGE
RESEARCH
(D10, E33, F19)

- 01 Cooperate with the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station to accomplish research objectives.
- 02 Protect surface resource conditions to prevent alteration of research projects.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION DCW
(EMPHASIS IS ON DARK CANYON WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT)

Emphasis is for the protection of the wilderness character and perpetuation of essentially pristine biophysical conditions inside the boundaries of Dark Canyon Wilderness. Human travel is principally on trails within the Peavine Corridor which is an intrusion into the unit. Within and adjacent to the corridor, the recreation experience would be semiprimitive motorized. The balance of the unit should provide the opportunity for primitive recreation experience. Designated campsites may display evidence of recurring use. However, use would be within acceptable environmental limits.

Appropriate levels of domestic livestock grazing are authorized on suitable grazing lands, and appropriate facilities for the management of livestock may be authorized. Scientific practices utilizing non-mechanized equipment may be authorized for up to one season. Significant archaeologic and historic sites would be enhanced, restricted, or protected from human activities and where feasible from natural deterioration.

The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within this wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

(EMPHASIS IS ON DARK CANYON WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION DCW

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIESGENERAL
DIRECTIONSTANDARDS &
GUIDELINESCULTURAL
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
(A02)

01 Do not provide interpretive facilities at cultural, historic or paleontologic sites. Where appropriate, restore or enhance these resources for recreation, scenic, scientific, educational, and conservation purposes.

DISPERSED
RECREATION
MANAGEMENT
(A14 AND 15)

01 Emphasize primitive recreation opportunities for isolation, solitude, and self-reliance.

02 Manage use to provide a low incidence of contact with other groups or individuals and to prevent unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources.

a. Use and capacity levels are:
Trail encounters are usually less than six other parties per day.
Campsite encounters are usually less than three other parties per day.

03 Restrict use on and/or rehabilitate dispersed sites where unacceptable environmental damage is occurring.

a. Close sites that cannot be maintained in Code-A-Site categories light to moderate.

RECREATION
MANAGEMENT
(PRIVATE AND
OTHER PUBLIC
SECTOR)
(A16)

01 Manage outfitter-guide operations in harmony with activities of non-guided visitors and include them in calculations of level-of-use capacities. Permit camping only in sites specified in outfitter-guide permits.

WILDERNESS AREA
MANAGEMENT
(B02)

01 Utilize a permit system as necessary to manage use levels and patterns to prevent damage or degradation of wilderness character.

02 Control use near seeps and springs or other water sources to maintain water quality and quantity.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
WILDLIFE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (C01)	01 Forest-wide habitat prescription for management indicator and vertebrate wildlife species may not necessarily be met.	
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	01 Manage forage uses and limit range improvements to be compatible with wilderness character.	
SOIL & WATER RESOURCE IMPROVEMENTS (F03)	01 Where it will not impair the wilderness character, restore soil disturbances caused by human use (past mining, trail construction and use, camping, etc.) to soil loss tolerance levels commensurate with the natural ecological processes for treatment area.	a. Maintain sites in Code-A-Site categories light to moderate.
MINERALS MANAGEMENT GENERAL (G00)	01 Manage mineral activities in accordance with the 1964 Wilderness Act and Utah Wilderness Act of 1984.	
SPECIAL USE MANAGEMENT (NONRECREATION) (J01)	01 Permit only those uses authorized by wilderness legislation, which cannot be reasonably met on nonwilderness lands.	
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (L01 AND 20)	01 Convert roads not needed for authorized activities to trails, or restore the road area to the predisturbed conditions.	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF: TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (L01 AND 20)	02 Construct or reconstruct and maintain trails only when needed to meet wilderness objectives. 03 Provide low visual impact signs at trail terminals and trail junctions only. Include only mileage, trail identification, and identification of terminal points.	a. FSH 2309.18 and FSM 2320. a. FSH 7109.11A and 11B, FSM 2380 and FSH 2320. b. Use untreated routed wood signs on butt treated posts.
FA&O CONSTRUCTION RECONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (L24 AND 25)	01 Maintain and/or construct only administrative facilities or structures needed for management of wilderness.	
INITIAL ATTACK AND FIRE SUPPRESSION (P08)	01 Use containment, confinement, or control on human unplanned ignitions at all intensity levels. 02 Manage natural unplanned ignitions to allow fire to play a more natural role in maintaining ecosystems.	
AIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (P16)	01 Protect air quality values from adverse effects from air pollution.	a. FSM 2120.
NOISE ABATEMENT (P23)	01 Control man-caused noise levels below that which will provide suitable wilderness opportunities.	a. Man-caused noise levels at use sites generally will be restricted to 30 decibels or less except for noises generated by normal conservation and primitive recreation activities.
INSECT AND DIS- EASE MANAGEMENT/ SUPPRESSION (P35)	01 Control natural insect and disease outbreaks in wilderness only when justified by predicted loss of resource values outside of wilderness.	a. FSM 3430.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SLD
(EMPHASIS IS ON SPECIAL LAND DESIGNATION)

Management emphasis is on making lands available for existing and potential specialized uses. Sites that may be considered for application of this prescription include Ranger or Guard Stations and other administrative sites, electronic sites, and similar special land uses.

The specific direction, Standards and Guidelines are specified in the documents that establish each specific area. Generally, other resource development and use activities within these units strive to be compatible with the management goals of the adjacent management units. However, this is often limited by the special activity or use authorized on the unit.

(EMPHASIS IS ON MANAGEMENT OF SPECIAL LAND DESIGNATIONS)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION SLD

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (A04)	01 Manage generally for a partial retention VQO.	
DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)	01 Manage dispersed recreation opportunities: A. On inventoried units, consistent or compatible with prescriptions from adjacent management units; B. On existing units, to avoid conflicts with the authorized special use activities.	
WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (C02, 04, 05 AND 06)	01 Manage, to the extent possible, potential existing long-term impacts on potential or existing units consistent or compatible with wildlife and fish habitat prescriptions from adjacent management units.	
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	01 Manage the forage resource on potential units and existing units consistent or compatible with range prescriptions from adjacent management units. On existing units manage forage with emphasis on establishment of vegetative cover and long range rehabilitation to support appropriate range prescriptions.	
SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS (E03, 06, AND 07)	01 On potential units manage forest cover types consistent or compatible with prescription from adjacent management units unless a specific use requires special forest cover management.	
MINING LAW COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION (LOCATABLES) (G01)	01 Manage mineral activities to be compatible with the authorized use.	

MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

GENERAL
DIRECTION

STANDARDS &
GUIDELINES

MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
LEASABLES
(G02 TO 07)

01 Allow mineral leasing where it has been determined that stipulated methods of mining will not affect the authorized use to any significant degree.

02 Allow oil and gas leasing where appropriate using the "Controlled or Limited Surface Use" stipulation which allows uses within specific areas of the lease to be strictly controlled or surface use entirely excluded as necessary.

MINERALS
MANAGEMENT
SALEABLES
(G02 TO 07)

01 Close the unit to sale or other use of saleable minerals.

SPECIAL-USE
MANAGEMENT
(NONRECREATION)
(J01)

01 Approve special-use applications for areas adjacent to existing SLD units only when the proposed use is compatible with the purpose and use of the existing unit.

WITHDRAWALS
MODIFICATIONS
AND REVOCATIONS
(J04)

02 Withdraw the unit from mineral entry as needed to assure the authorized use can be continued.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION UC
(EMPHASIS IS ON LOCATION OF UTILITY CORRIDORS)

Emphasis is on providing transportation corridors for major cross-country pipelines, electrical transmission lines, and telephone lines. Management activities within these linear corridors strive to be compatible with the management goals of the adjacent management units.

(EMPHASIS IS ON LOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF UTILITY CORRIDORS)

MANAGEMENT UNIT DIRECTION UC

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
DISPERSED RECREATION MANAGEMENT (A14 AND 15)	<p>01 Manage dispersed recreation opportunities to avoid conflicts with the permitted uses of the unit.</p> <p>02 Restrict vehicular travel as appropriate.</p>	
WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (C02, 04, 05 AND 06)	<p>01 Manage to the extent possible consistent or compatible with wildlife and fish habitat prescriptions from adjacent management units.</p>	
RANGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (D02)	<p>01 Manage the forage to be compatible with range prescriptions from adjacent management units. Manage forage with emphasis on maintenance or improvement of vegetative cover and long range rehabilitation.</p> <p>02 Provide special management practices to restrict livestock trailing or bedding along corridors.</p>	
SILVICULTURAL EXAMINATION AND PRESCRIPTION (E03, 06, AND 07)	<p>01 Manage forest cover types to be compatible with prescriptions from adjacent management units unless a specific use requires special forest cover management.</p> <p>02 Utilize forest products through both commercial and noncommercial methods.</p>	
RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND LAND ADJUSTMENTS (J02, 13, 15, 16, 17, AND 18)	<p>01 Considerations of proposed future corridor designations should follow the process and definitions established in Appendix D of the Forest Plan.</p>	<p>a. Utility corridors are excluded from Wilderness (WDN) and Research Natural Areas.</p> <p>b. Avoid the following management units unless studies that the impact of the corridor can be mitigated:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developed Recreation Sites (DRS).

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF: RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND LAND ADJUSTMENTS (J, 13, 15, 16, 17, AND 18)		<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Riparian (RPN).3. Research, Protection, and Interpretation (RPI), and Municipal Water Supply (MWS).4. Administrative Sites and Special Use (SLD).5. Semiprimitive Recreation (SPR). <p>c. FSM 1922.</p>
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (L AND 20)	01 Avoid the establishment of service roads for maintenance.	

